

THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL

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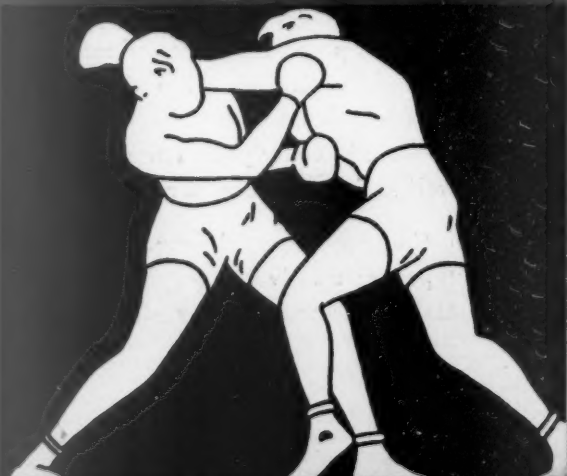


A Philosophy of College
Athletics

John L. Griffith



The College Track and Field
Honor Roll



Medals of Intrinsic Worth for Athletes of Outstanding Merit

OUTSTANDING athletes deserve the recognition given them by their schools, the press, and the public. They deserve more. They deserve *enduring* mementos of their victories.

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Dr. McKenzie is especially fitted for designing athletic medals. For forty years he has been closely associated with athletes. As a physician, he knows anatomy. As an artist and sculptor, recognized both in the United States and abroad, he is a master of design. Among his works are the Scottish War Memorial at Edinburgh, the medal of the Achilles Club of London, and the American Legion School Award.

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Harry L. Gill

HARRY GILL is back on his old job as coach of the track team of the University of Illinois. At the close of the season of 1929 Coach Gill, who had coached Illinois teams for twenty-five years, decided to take a year's vacation.

His return dispels all rumors that he intended to retire from coaching, which is good news for all friends of track athletics for Gill's contribution to the advance of the sport has bulked large and he has many years of usefulness left.

Victorious track teams at Illinois have been a tradition since Gill took charge in 1904. Under him they have won 109 dual meets, lost eighteen and tied two. The only institution which can point to a margin of victory over a Gill-coached squad is California, which has won two out of the three meets held at Berkeley. The Illini have been Big Ten outdoor champions eleven times and indoor champions eight times.

Ted Meredith asserted that the Illinois team of 1924 was the strongest in college history. This team scored seventy-four points in the Big Ten meet, lacking four points of having twice as many as the runner-up.

The distinguishing characteristic of Harry Gill is his modesty. One sports writer said, "Gill appeals to me as a man who can do more things with a squad of athletes and make less fuss over it than any other coach in any sport."

"Harry Gill, in my opinion, which may be somewhat biased, of course, is the greatest track coach in the world," says the usually conservative George Huff. "Unquestionably the record of his teams is remarkable and is one of the best in any branch of sport."

"I have known Harry Gill for 25 years and I have never known him to try to cut a corner for the sake of victory. His character is of the highest and he is a genuine sportsman. If I had to spend several weeks with any man in the woods away from civilization—and this is a real test—I do not know of any one I would rather choose for a companion than Harry Gill."

Harry Gill's name is a favorite one with his old track men. Whenever a knot of them foregather, they talk admirably of their old mentor. In 1924 they gave him an expensive radio set in honor of his 20th anniversary as an Illinois coach. The Illinois Athletic association sent Harry abroad to the Olympic games in 1928 just to show him how the Illini felt about him.

Gill first became known to fame in 1900. A tall young Canadian, who had been developing himself as an athlete with no benefit of expert coaching, journeyed to New York city to compete for the all-around athletic championship of America. This was Gill. He won and his point record was not exceeded for five years. In 1901 he won the first athletic honors of Canada and in 1903 the professional all-around championship of America.

Somebody asked George Huff what he considered the secret of Gill's success.

"Well, one thing, he doesn't overcoach," Huff responded. Maybe there's a lot in that.

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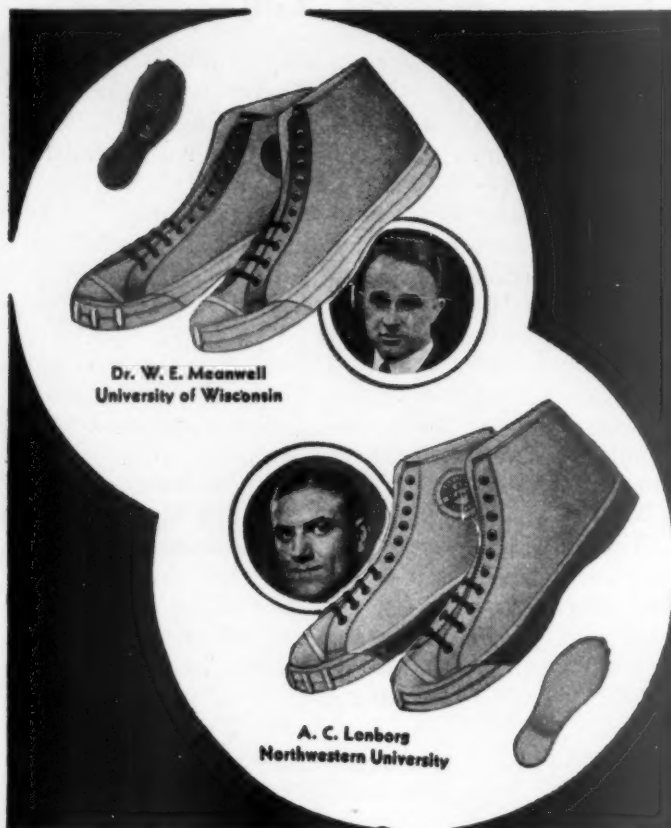
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GET READY FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIPS

The colleges are well on their way in their basket ball championship race and the state, district and invitational school tournaments are not far off. Before entering these crucial tests all shoes must be carefully inspected and those that are worn or fit imperfectly replaced. " " If these replacements are Servus Shoes you are bound to be satisfied, for Servus represents not one shoe but a line of shoes, each one with a different type sole and each designed by a nationally known basket ball coach. Dr. Walter E. Meanwell, A. C. (Dutch) Lonborg, "Phog." Allen, Ralph Jones, they are the leaders who design Servus Shoes and at least one of their designs will meet your exact require-



ments. " " And there is the specially designed women's shoe approved by numerous prominent women physical directors and again worn this season by the three time National A.A.U. girl champions. " " Perfect shoe equipment is vital to successful basket ball performance so before the big test comes get acquainted with Servus Shoes. See them at your dealers or write us for descriptions and samples. Also write for free booklets on "Taping & Bandaging" and "Basket Ball Injuries and Their Care."

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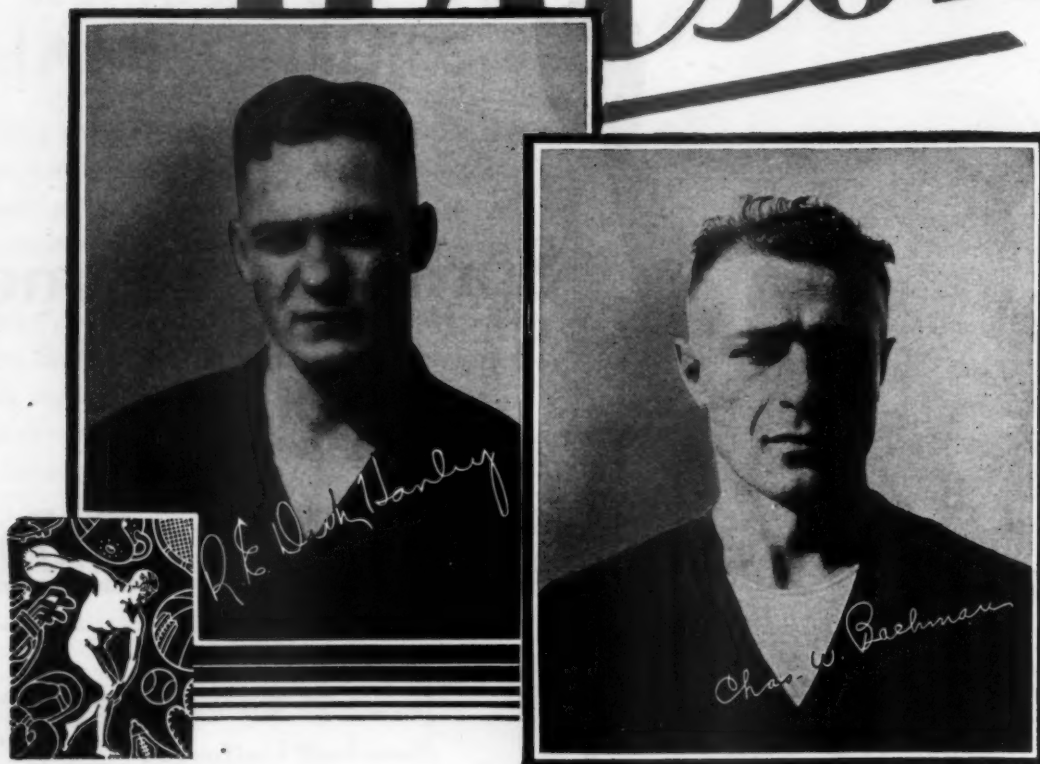
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Through the active connection which Hanley and Bachman enjoy with leading Varsity teams of the country, all Wilson football equipment will henceforth undergo most exacting tests on field of play before it is offered to the public.

The augmenting of the already strong staff of designers and advisory board which has been headed by Knute Rockne, with these two outstanding coaches, gives Wilson the services of the greatest group of football brains connected with any sporting goods manufacturing concern in the country. It is indicative of the corresponding high caliber of football equipment manufactured by Wilson.

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The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

Nation-Wide Amateur Athletics

Volume XI

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

No. 6

A Philosophy of College Athletics

By John L. Griffith

The Commercial Aspects of Intercollegiate Athletics

WHILE it is true in possibly twenty-five of one thousand colleges and universities in the United States and in a few of the larger high schools that the athletic and physical education program is entirely financed from gate receipts collected in connection with the football games, in the balance of the educational institutions inter-institutional athletics are not self-supporting. In those colleges where the income from the games is not adequate for paying the salaries, maintenance and overhead of the athletic departments, various methods are used for making up the deficits. Sometimes, entertainments are promoted for the benefit of the athletic departments. Frequently, friends and alumni contribute money to make up the deficits, and sometimes the institution assumes the loss. It is a mistake to assume, because a few of the larger universities have had financial success in connection with the management of athletics, that college athletics generally are prosperous.

Since the large crowds in the twenty-five institutions, wherein athletics are self-supporting and have supported the physical education program as well, have attracted the attention of the public, and since those who complain about the commercialism of college athletics think in terms of these large crowds, it may be well to consider the question from this angle.

The playgrounds that have been established quite generally throughout the United States have been financed from bonds or taxes, in which case the burden is distributed among quite a large number of people. The Y.M.C.A., which maintains approximately 1,000 gymnasiums and physical departments, has been able to operate through the philanthropy of those who

have given money for that purpose. The question naturally arises whether it is wrong for the larger universities to finance their athletic activities from gate receipts and whether it would not be better if the athletic departments were endowed, or, in the case of the state universities and the high schools, if the cost of maintenance were met by assessing the taxpayers.

There was a time when a great deal was being said and written about tainted money. Some people, thirty-five years ago, questioned the propriety of the trustees of the University of Chicago accepting gifts from the Rockefeller millions. A well-known college did reject an offer of help from one of the most successful business men in the United States. Since that time, people quite generally have come to believe that a college may accept money from one or two or more wealthy individuals without losing its academic freedom. Perhaps in some instances, college presidents have had to cater to men of wealth and have been forced to follow certain procedures that were not entirely compatible with the highest ideals of an educational institution. At the same time, the evils in this respect are more imaginary than real. Certainly, so far as athletics are concerned, there is less danger that 100,000 ticket purchasers might attempt to dictate athletic policies than there would be if a

few wealthy men served as patrons and contributed the money necessary for the conduct and maintenance of the athletic departments.

What, then, is the basis for the frequent charge that college athletics have become commercialized? A study of the newspaper editorials, of the writings that have appeared in recent years in educational publications, and of the addresses delivered before athletic and other educational associations reveals statements such as the following: "More people attended the Army-Navy football game in Chicago a few years ago than there are people living in the state of Nevada. The cost of the university stadium exceeds the cost of any of the other university buildings. The football receipts at a Yale-Harvard game constitute a larger sum of money than the endowment of a great many of the colleges. Football is big business." Whether college football has been commercialized or not, certain it is that a great many people believe this to be true. Consequently, an analysis of the question is called for.

In the first place, does the handling of large sums of money in connection with football games constitute a danger? President Faunce, as previously reported, suggested that the American people will never condemn any work or play because of its absorbing interest, and it might be stated further that America will never condemn any enterprise because it is big or successful. The college instructor who finds it difficult to secure needed appropriations for laboratory equipment or books, and who notes that the athletic department is supplied with the most up-to-date equipment quite naturally is animated by the very human quality of jealousy. There is, however, no rational reason why football should be condemned solely because of its commercial success. Otherwise, we would condemn the sports that are self-supporting because they are self-supporting and would extol those

This article is a continuation of "A Philosophy of College Athletics" begun in the January issue. In that number appeared discussions of The Growth of American Sports and Athletics, Athletic Injuries and the Life Expectancy of Athletes, Conflict Between Athletics and Scholarship, Athletics and Education, and Intercollegiate Athletics and the Spectators.

sports that are not self-supporting solely because they have not been successfully financed.

The next question that naturally arises has to do with the way in which the money is expended. Many cost analyses of football have been made in different sections of the United States. These studies reveal that some athletic associations have been prodigal with their money, while others have made each dollar go as far as a dollar that is expended in the maintenance of any other college department. In most of the colleges and universities, the athletic receipts are handled and disbursed by the university treasurer, or the accounts are audited by the university auditing department. If any one were to study the way in which the student annuals and yearbooks are financed and the way in which other student activities are conducted with the sanction and approval of the university authorities, he would have to agree that, comparatively speaking, college athletic moneys are administered wisely, judiciously and honestly.

Some, however, have suggested that our colleges should not spend such tremendous sums of money for football when other departments of the college are sorely in need of financial assistance. Those who make this criticism perhaps believe that if the people were not allowed to buy football tickets each person who spends from two to twenty-five dollars a year for football tickets would spend the money thus saved for the support of other college departments. While it is true that a man cannot spend the same money for two different things, it is also doubtless true that many men have become interested in certain colleges because of the contacts which they have made at the time of their visits in connection with the big games, and consequently they have later given of their wealth to endowment and other educational projects.

In recent years, some have suggested that, if college athletics are entitled to be considered as a part of the educational work being done by the university, the athletic department should be financed in the same manner in which the other departments are financed. When college athletics were started, however, the students who managed the enterprise were not able to get financial help from the college authorities, and, consequently, they were forced to depend upon the sale of tickets as a means of securing the needed funds. Since that time, college boards have been content to permit the athletic associations to finance their own activities, and as yet there

is no reason to believe that the trustees would be willing to appropriate enough endowment and taxation money to carry on the work of the athletic departments. Consequently, those who have been responsible for the administration of athletics, including the financing of the same, have been unwilling to cut off the sure source of revenue until some other plan is put into operation.

The charge that the football schedules are now made by managers, athletic directors and football coaches with a view to the earning power of the games is frequently made. The fact is that those who made the schedules in the early days and those who are making the schedules today were and are forced to give some consideration to this question of gate receipts. If it were true that large universities generally played only "money games," played their games on non-college grounds, and conducted football primarily for the money that might be earned, this criticism would be valid.

It is true that a few of the colleges have laid themselves open to this criticism, but this is not true of the great majority of the educational institutions. Most of the colleges are playing practically the same schedules today that they played twenty or thirty years ago. The 1929 football schedule for the University of Michigan was made up of games with Albion College, Mt. Union College, Michigan State, and the universities of Purdue, Ohio State, Illinois, Harvard, Minnesota, and Iowa. Back in the early '90's Michigan played as many as twelve or thirteen games per season. Today only eight games are played each year. Michigan's football relationships with Harvard began in 1881 and with Minnesota and Purdue in 1895. Ohio State was first played in 1897; Illinois and Michigan State in 1898; Albion College in 1899; the University of Iowa in 1900; and Mt. Union College in 1913. Since the football earnings at the University of Michigan in 1929 exceeded those of any of the other Intercollegiate Conference universities, one would naturally suspect that the Michigan schedule had been arranged with a view to the possible gate receipts. The fact is, however, that Michigan in her exceedingly prosperous year played only teams that had previously been met in the years when the football receipts were very small.

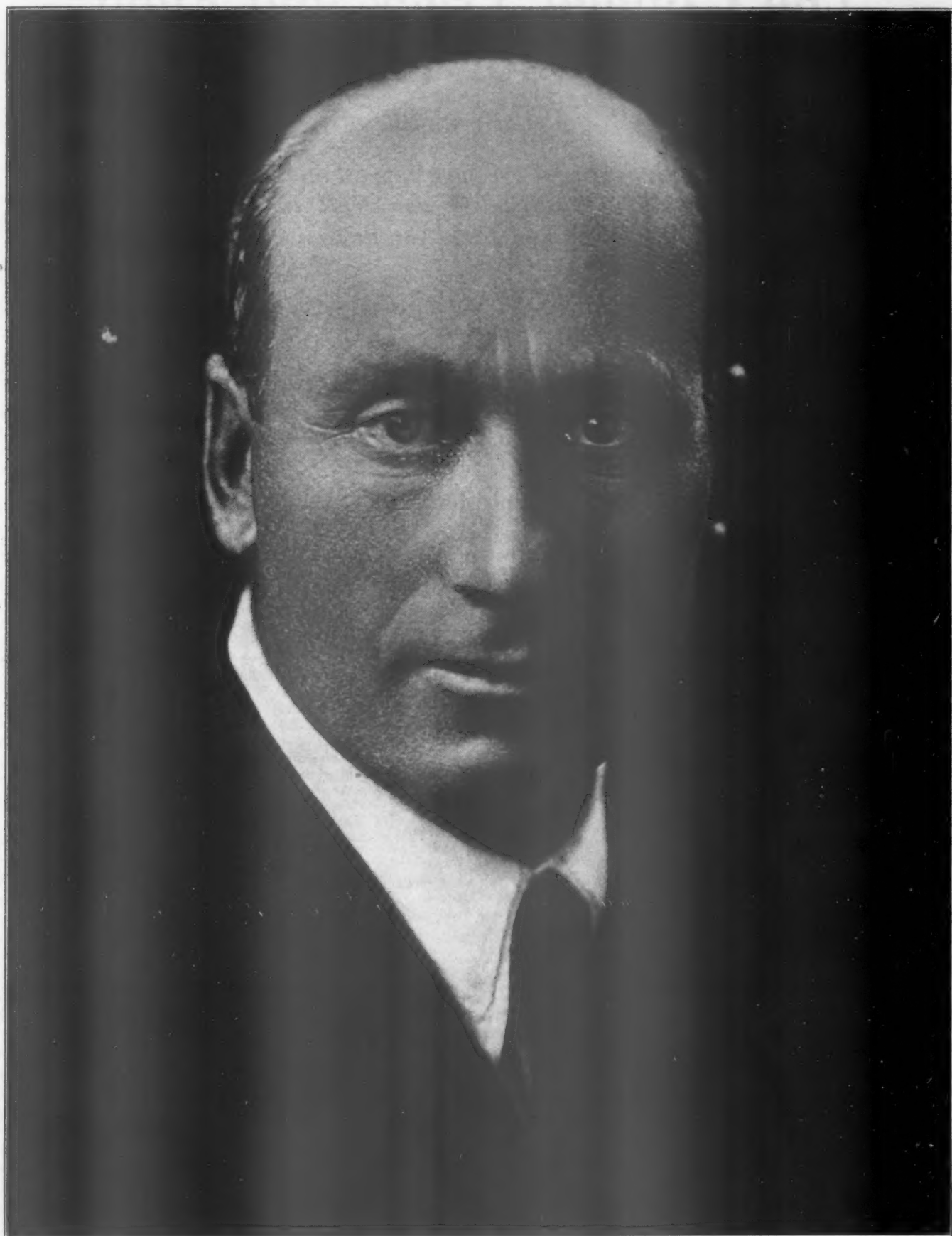
Further, if the charge of commercialism is a valid one, we then might surely expect to find proof of the corrupting influence of money on the players, coaches and managers. However, Dr. Pritchett and Dr. Savage in

the Carnegie Report on athletics state that, "Athletics are conducted on a higher plane today than was true ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago," and the majority of football critics are agreed that while athletics are not as yet ideal they are gradually improving. Certainly there is no justification for the claim that the financial success that has attended football in some of the universities has corrupted the game any more than there is justification in the old prophecy that the college would lose its independence and be corrupted if it accepted gifts of money from capitalists.

Another fear often expressed is that a university with a large stadium will be forced to satisfy the demands of the large crowds, and, consequently, illegitimate recruiting and subsidizing will result. While the most serious problem that the colleges today have to deal with in connection with athletics is that of illegitimate financial assistance given athletes, yet the following categorical statements are susceptible of proof. First, in the old days before the time of the big stadia, tramp athletes and others were given questionable assistance in larger degree than has been true since the World War, which marks the period in which the majority of the large stadia have been erected. Second, the men who have been guilty of recruiting and subsidizing athletes in recent years in the large universities where football is self-supporting have for the most part not been the men who have been responsible for the financial success of the games. Rather, groups of self-appointed recruiters and field agents have in the main been guilty of buying athletes. These men, attracted by the success that has attended college athletics in the larger institutions and hoping to get some reflected glory from connection with a going concern, have in the main been responsible for the recruiting situation. Generally speaking, university athletic departments with large student bodies from which to draw their varsity material and with many trained athletes from high schools enrolled in their colleges have done less recruiting than is commonly supposed to be the case.

We think today of Venice, Genoa, Florence, Milan and other cities as centers of art, culture and learning, but we forget that all of these cities were commercially prominent before they had won distinction in other lines. When the college athletic plants have been built and paid for, and when people generally have come to realize that it was with spectator

(Continued on page 42)



Harry L. Gill

The College Track and Field Honor Roll

THE National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Rules Committee has again published the Honor Roll of College Track and Field athletes. This does not represent merely an expression of personal opinion of the merits of the outstanding athletes of the year as do many All-American Team selections. The members of the rules committee have exercised care and caution in giving recognition to records which were such as to entitle the maker of the records to a place on the Honor Roll.

This year the names of more men than formerly have been placed on the Roll. A tenth of a second is a small margin of difference in a track event and it is well that as many men as possible be recognized for meritorious performances.

College track and field athletics are continually improving. The men whose names were included on the 1929 list were, to that time, the finest performers ever to grace the American track and field in a single year. The 1930 Honor Roll men are a bit superior to the men on preceding Rolls.

It is worthy of note that many of the best records of the year were made at the National Collegiate Meet. At this meet Frank Wykoff of Southern California established his record of 9.4 seconds in the 100-yard dash; George Simpson of Ohio State won the 220-yard dash in 20.7 seconds; Reginald Bowen of Pittsburgh ran the 440-yard dash in 48 seconds; Harold Manning of Wichita won the two mile in the exceptionally good time of 9 minutes 18.1 seconds; Steve Anderson of Washington ran the high hurdles in 14.4 seconds and Lee Sentman of Illinois the low hurdles in 23.2 seconds.

In the list of 100-yard men, the names of Leland, Simpson, Bracey, Hutson and Tolan, who were on the

By John L. Griffith

Sixty-six colleges are represented in the College Honor Roll in Track and Field for 1930.

1929 Roll, appear again on the 1930 list. Nine men it will be noticed are credited with better than a 9.8 second record.

George Simpson again heads the list of 220 sprinters. Simpson, Pendleton and Bracey were on the 1929 Roll and two of these, Bracey and Simpson,

milers of last season were fully as good as were the half milers of the year before.

In 1929 the leading miler was Offenhauser of Pennsylvania State, who in a dual meet with Syracuse ran the distance in 4 minutes, 16.2 seconds. In 1930 Ralph Hill of Oregon ran a mile in 4 minutes, 12.4 seconds in the Oregon-Washington dual meet. In 1929 three men ran the mile under 4 minutes, 20 seconds, while in 1930, eight men won their mile races in better than that time.

Harold Manning of Wichita, Kansas, was without doubt the finest two miler of the year.

In the National Collegiate meet he defeated a splendid field of distance runners in 9 minutes, 18.1 seconds. There were more good two milers last season than ever before, thus refuting the charge that the college men of today do not have the virility, endurance and stamina that characterized the distance runners of earlier days.

Steve Anderson of Washington won his last National Meet race and in so doing placed his name at the top of the list of Honor Roll high

hurdlers with a 14.4-seconds record. The men on the Roll for 1930 in this event were great hurdlers.

In the 220-yard hurdle list a number of new names appear. Lee Sentman of Illinois with a record of 23.2 seconds, made in the National Collegiate meet, tops the group. Welch of Missouri, Carls of Southern California, Robinson of Colorado, Bailie of Notre Dame, Ernest Payne of Southern California, Lincoln of Princeton, Carmen of Oklahoma, Sand of North Dakota State and Saling are other names appearing on the Honor Roll for the first time. Slocum of Texas A. & M. and Anderson of Washington, were on the 1929 Roll.

There were more good broad jump-

The Colleges Represented in the 1930 Honor Roll

Armour Tech.
Bates College
Butler University
University of California
University of Chicago
Colorado Agricultural College
Colorado College
University of Colorado
Columbia University
Cornell University
Daniel Baker University
Dartmouth College
Denison University
De Pauw University
Drake University
Geneva College
Georgia Tech.
University of Georgia
Harvard University
Holy Cross
Howard Payne College
University of Illinois
Indiana University
Iowa State College

University of Iowa
Kansas Agricultural College
University of Kansas
Knox College
University of Louisville
University of Maine
Marquette University
Michigan State College
University of Michigan
University of Missouri
University of Nebraska
University of Nevada
College of the City of New York
New York University
Univ. of North Carolina
North Dakota State College
Northwestern University
Notre Dame University
Ohio State University
University of Oklahoma
University of Oregon
Pennsylvania State College

Univ. of Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh University
Princeton University
Purdue University
Rice Institute
U. of Southern California
South Dakota State College
Southern Methodist University
Stanford University
Texas A. & M. College
Texas Christian University
United States Military Academy
University of Utah
Washington State College
University of Washington
Western State Teachers College
University of Wichita
University of Wisconsin
Yale University
Yankton College

were placed on the honor list in 1928. The records of the first seven 220 men are not quite so good as were the records of the seven men listed in this event last year.

In the 1929 National Collegiate Meet, Walter established a season record by running the quarter mile in 47.9 seconds. Last spring Bowen in running the same distance in the final meet in 48 flat likewise established a record for the season.

The outstanding half miler of the year was Russell Chapman of Bates College, who won his event in the Eastern Collegiates in the splendid time of 1:52.4. The next best record for the year was made by Orval Martin of Purdue University. The half

COLLEGIATE HONOR ROLL

100 YARD DASH

Frank Wykoff (So. Calif.)	9.4s	National Collegiate Meet.
Hubert Meier (Iowa State)	9.4s	Big Six Conference Meet.
Cyrus Leland (Texas Christian)	9.4s	Kansas Relays.
George Simpson (Ohio State)	9.5s	Ohio Relays.
Claude Bracey (Rice)	9.6s	Texas vs. Rice.
G. De Armond Hutson (Denison)	9.6s	Ohio Wesleyan vs. Denison.
Hector Dyer (Stanford)	9.6s	Stanford vs. Southern California.
Reginald Bowen (Pittsburgh)	9.7s	Pittsburgh vs. Army.
Henry Taylor (Knox)	9.7s	Mid-West Conference Meet.
Eddie Tolan (Michigan)	9.8s	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet (heat).
Nate Long (Utah)	9.8s	West Div. Rocky Mtn. Conf. Meet.
Ramsey (DePauw)	9.8s	Indiana State Meet.
Hugh Ratliff (Daniel Baker)	9.8s	Abilene Christian vs. Daniel Baker.

220 YARD DASH

George Simpson (Ohio State)	20.7s	National Collegiate Meet.
Cyrus Leland (Texas Christian)	20.9s	Southwest Conference Meet.
Hugh Ratliff (Daniel Baker)	21.0s	Abilene Christian vs. Daniel Baker.
Chas. M. Farmer (N. Carolina)	21.2s	North Carolina vs. Washington Lee.
Crosby Pendleton (Washington)	21.2s	Washington vs. Oregon.
Joe Mendel (Yankton)	21.2s	South Dakota I. C. Conf. Meet.
Hector Dyer (Stanford)	21.3s	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Hubert Meier (Iowa State)	21.3s	Big Six Conference Meet.
Claude Bracey (Rice)	21.3s	Texas vs. Rice.
Robinson (Nevada)	21.3s	Far Western Conference Meet.
C. McCarver (Howard Payne)	21.3s	Texas Intercollegiate Meet.
George Smutny (Nebraska)	21.3s	Nebraska vs. Oklahoma.
G. De Armond Hutson (Denison)	21.3s	Denison vs. Ohio Wesleyan.

440 YARD RUN

Reginald Bowen (Pittsburgh)	48.0s	National Collegiate Meet.
Charles Engle (Yale)	48.2s	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Nate Long (Utah)	48.4s	West Div. Rocky Mtn. Conf. Meet.
John Morrison (Stanford)	48.6s	Stanford vs. So. California.
Russell Dills (Missouri)	48.6s	Big Six Conference Meet.
Russell Walter (Northwestern)	48.8s	National Coll. Meet (heat).
Hables (Stanford)	48.8s	Pacific Coast Conf. So. Div. Meet.
S. Lewis Elmer (Cornell)	48.8s	Cornell vs. Princeton.
T. L. Hartley (Washington)	48.8s	Oregon State vs. Washington.
Victor Williams (So. Calif.)	48.9s	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet (heat).

880 YARD RUN

Russell Chapman (Bates)	1:52.4	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Orval Martin (Purdue)	1:54.1	National Collegiate Meet.
Geo. Bullwinkle (C.C.N.Y.)	1:54.7	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet (heat).
Geo. W. Lermond (U.S.M.A.)	1:55.3	Army vs. Pittsburgh.
Squires (Utah)	1:55.4	West Div. Rocky Mtn. Conf. Meet.
Norwood Hallowell (Harvard)	1:55.8	Harvard vs. Yale.
Dale Letts (Chicago)	1:56.0	Big Ten Conference Meet.
Wm. McGeagh (So. Calif.)	1:56.0	Southern Pacific Conference Meet.
Brant Little (Notre Dame)	1:56.2	Indiana State Meet.
Minor Barkley (N. Carolina)	1:56.5	North Carolina vs. Princeton.

1 MILE RUN

Ralph Hill (Oregon)	4:12.4	Oregon vs. Washington.
Geo. W. Lermond (U.S.M.A.)	4:15.2	Army vs. New York Univ.
Ray Swartz (Western State Teachers' Col. (Kalamazoo))	4:16.6	Michigan State Meet.
Geo. Bullwinkle (C.C.N.Y.)	4:18.4	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Jack Walter (Marquette)	4:18.6	Central Intercollegiate Meet.
Ray Putnam (Iowa State)	4:18.9	Iowa Intercollegiate Meet.
R. W. Kiser (Washington)	4:19.0	Washington vs. California.
Joe Sivak (Butler)	4:19.3	National Collegiate Meet.
Howard Dawson (Princeton)	4:20.0	Princeton vs. North Carolina.

2 MILE RUN

Harold Manning (Wichita)	9:18.1	National Collegiate Meet.
Ray Putnam (Iowa State)	9:22.5	Iowa State vs. Missouri.
Rekers (Penn State)	9:22.8	I.C.A.A.A.A. Indoor Meet.
Orval Martin (Purdue)	9:26.2	Drake Relays.
Joe Hagen (Columbia)	9:26.8	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Chamberlain (Mich. State)	9:32.0	Central Intercollegiate Meet.
H. A. Brocksmith (Indiana)	9:34.3	Big Ten Conference Meet.
Clarence Hill (Oregon)	9:34.4	Oregon vs. Washington.
Lauren Brown (Mich. State)	9:34.8	Michigan State Meet.
Follows (Wisconsin)	9:35.3	Wisconsin Intercollegiate Meet.

120 YARD HURDLES

Steve Anderson (Washington)	14.4s	National Collegiate Meet.
Robert Hager (Iowa State)	14.5s	Big Six Conference Meet.
Lee Sentman (Illinois)	14.6s	National Collegiate Meet (heat).
		Kansas Relays.
Eugene Record (Harvard)	14.8s	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Edward Welsh (So. Calif.)	14.8s	So. Calif. vs. I.A.A.C.
Willis Lamson (Nebraska)	14.9s	Kansas Relays.
George Saling (Iowa)	15.0s	Iowa Collegiate A.A. Meet.
Smith (Stanford)	15.0s	Pacific Coast Conf. So. Div. Meet.
Byron Grant (Utah)	15.0s	Utah vs. Utah State.
E. L. Gordon (Iowa)	15.0s	Iowa vs. Cornell.

220 YARD HURDLES

Lee Sentman (Illinois)	23.2s	National Collegiate Meet.
R. O. Welch (Missouri)	23.3s	Big Six Conference Meet.
William Carls (So. Calif.)	23.6s	Southern Pacific Conf. Meet.
Don Slocum (Texas A. & M.)	23.6s	Texas A. & M.-Texas Abilene Chris.
Johnson Robinson (Colorado)	23.9s	East Div. Rocky Mtn. Conf. Meet.
Roy Bailie (Notre Dame)	23.9s	Notre Dame vs. Michigan State.
Steve Anderson (Washington)	23.9s	National Collegiate Meet (heat).
Ernest Payne (So. Calif.)	23.9s	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet (heat).
Johnny Lincoln (Princeton)	24.0s	Princeton vs. Yale.
Jack Carmen (Oklahoma)	24.0s	Oklahoma vs. Nebraska.
Ole Sand (N. Dakota State)	24.0s	North Central Conf. Meet.
George Saling (Iowa)	24.0s	Texas Relays (heat).

BROAD JUMP

Edward Hamm (Geo. Tech.)	25ft. 6in.	Georgia Tech. vs. Auburn.
Ed Gordon (Iowa)	25ft.	National Collegiate Meet.
Arnold West (Stanford)	24ft. 7in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Sol Furth (N.Y.U.)	24ft. 7in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Virgil Dowell (Stanford)	24ft. 5in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Darrell Hamilton (Colo.)	24ft. 4in.	Rocky Mtn. Conference Meet.
R. B. Donner (Dartmouth)	24ft. 4in.	Dartmouth vs. Syracuse.
Howard Paul (So. Calif.)	24ft. 4in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Richard Barber (So. Calif.)	24ft. 2in.	So. California vs. Stanford.
C. Tomsen (Nebraska)	24ft. 2in.	Big Six Conference Meet.

HIGH JUMP

Nelson (Butler)	6ft. 6in.	Butler vs. Notre Dame.
Ted Shaw (Wisconsin)	6ft. 6in.	Kansas Relays.
Parker Shelby (Oklahoma)	6ft. 5in.	Oklahoma vs. Nebraska.
Robt. Van Osdel (So. Calif.)	6ft. 5in.	So. California vs. Stanford.
James Stewart (So. Calif.)	6ft. 5in.	Southern Pac. Conference Meet.
Brady (Louisville)	6ft. 4in.	N. I. Indoor Meet.
Wm. O'Conner (Columbia)	6ft. 4in.	Columbia vs. Syracuse.
George V. Wolf (Yale)	6ft. 3in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Indoor Meet.
Byron Grant (Utah)	6ft. 3in.	Rocky Mountain Conf. Meet.
M. Ehrlich (Kans. Agri.)	6ft. 3in.	Texas Relays.

POLE VAULT

T. Warne (Northwestern)	13ft. 11in.	Ohio Relays.
V. A. McDermont (Ill.)	13ft. 10in.	Big Ten Conference Meet.
H. F. Canby (Iowa)	13ft. 7in.	Big Ten Indoor Meet.
Wm. Hubbard (So. Calif.)	13ft. 6in.	So. California vs. California.
O. Sutermeister (Harvard)	13ft. 6in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
L. Lansrud (Drake)	13ft. 3in.	Texas Relays.
W. Livingston (So. Calif.)	13ft. 3in.	So. California vs. California.
Paul Miller (Wash. U.)	13ft. 1in.	Kansas Relays.
Marvin Harvey (Colo. Agri.)	13ft. 1in.	Rocky Mountain Conf. Meet.
R. Robinson (Oregon)	13ft. 1in.	Oregon vs. Washington.

SHOT PUT

Harlow Rothert (Stanford)	52ft. 1in.	Pacific Coast Conference Meet.
Eric Krenz (Stanford)	51ft. 2in.	Stanford vs. So. California.
Paul Jessup (Wash.)	50ft. 8in.	Washington vs. Stanford.
Hugh Rhea (Nebraska)	50ft. 2in.	Nebraska vs. Oklahoma.
James Bausch (Kansas)	49ft. 10in.	Big Six Conference Meet.
S. Behr (Wisconsin)	49ft. 1in.	Wisconsin Conference Meet.
Lawrence Levy (Cornell)	49ft. 1in.	Cornell vs. Michigan Indoor.
Robert Hall (So. Calif.)	48ft. 10in.	So. California vs. California.
Paul (Armour Tech.)	48ft. 7in.	Drake Relays.
Bernard Berlinger (Pa.)	48ft. 7in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.

DISCUS THROW

Eric Krenz (Stanford)	167ft. 5in.	Pacific Coast Conf. So. Div. Meet.
Paul Jessup (Wash.)	160ft. 9in.	National Collegiate Meet.
Earle Gowell (Maine)	159ft. 11in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Robert Hall (So. Calif.)	157ft. 7in.	Pacific Coast Conf. So. Div. Meet.
Edward Moeller (Oregon)	157ft. 7in.	Oregon vs. Washington.
Melvin Thornhill (Kansas)	155ft. 11in.	Big Six Conference Meet.
W. Engelmann (S.D. State)	154ft. 6in.	Drake Relays.
Harlow Rothert (Stan.)	153ft. 7in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Willis Ward (Kansas)	145ft. 6in.	Drake Relays.

HAMMER THROW

Frank Conner (Yale)	177ft. 10in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Paul Vonckx (Harvard)	169ft. 2in.	Harvard vs. Yale.
Holly Campbell (Mich.)	167ft. 5in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
"Dutch" Clark (Colo. Col.)	163ft. 3in.	Colorado College vs. Denver.
E. Flanagan (Holy Cross)	160ft. 10in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.

JAVELIN THROW

Ken Churchill (California)	212ft. 5in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
Dave Myers (N.Y.U.)	206ft. 9in.	New York Univ. vs. Army.
Emory Curtice (Calif.)	205ft. 8in.	California vs. Washington.
Jesse Mortensen (S. Cal.)	203ft. 4in.	I.C.A.A.A.A. Meet.
M. Hammon (So. Meth.)	202ft. 7in.	Kansas Relays.
L. D. Weldon (Iowa)	202ft. 4in.	Drake Relays.
Leonard Friedman (Geneva)	201ft. 10in.	National Collegiate Meet.
K. Anderson (Georgia)	199ft. 10in.	Georgia Tech. Relays.
Homer Hein (Wash. State)	198ft. 5in.	Washington State vs. Washington.
James Snyder (So. Calif.)	197ft. 7in.	So. California vs. California.

ers last year than in 1929. Edward Hamm of Georgia Tech heads the list, closely followed by Ed Gordon of Iowa. The Pacific coast produced four of the broad jumpers on the Honor Roll, the Middle West two, the East two, the Rocky Mountain section one and the South one.

Nelson of Butler University turned in the best record of the year in the high jump. There was a dearth of good high jumpers in 1929. Considerable improvement was shown in 1930, seven men jumping farther than the best record of the preceding year.

Tom Warne of Northwestern with a vault of 13 feet, 11½ inches made at the Ohio Relays leads the vaulters. His record was seven-eighths of an inch under that made by Sturdy of Yale in 1929. Warne of Northwestern, McDermont of Illinois and Canby of Iowa made the best records of the year.

The Pacific coast had four of the ten best shot putters of 1930, Rothert, Krenz and Jessup topping the list. These three men and Rhea of Nebraska put the shot more than 50 feet. Rothert's record of 52 feet, 1½

inches made in the Pacific coast meet is especially deserving of mention. Both Krenz and Rothert were Honor Roll men of 1928 with distances of 50 feet, 1 inch and 50 feet, ½ inch and again in 1929 with 50 feet, 1¼ inches and 51 feet, 1¾ inches.

The best record in the discus in 1929 was 160 feet, 1 inch made by Moeller of Oregon. Last season Eric Krenz of Stanford threw the discus 167 feet, 5¾ inches and Paul Jessup of Washington established a record of 160 feet, 9¾ inches. Five of the discus throwers on the Honor Roll are

from the Pacific Coast Conference, three are middle-western athletes and Earle Gowell of Maine is from the East.

The eastern colleges produced the majority of the good hammer throwers. Frank Conner of Yale with a throw of 177 feet, 10¾ inches made the best record of the year. Paul Vonckx of Harvard in a dual meet with Yale threw the hammer 169 feet, 2½ inches and Holly Campbell of Michigan made a throw of 167 feet, 5½ inches. Clark of Colorado College and Flanagan of Holy Cross were the other two men whose names were placed on the list.

The javelin throwers who are on the Roll are, on the whole, better than the men who threw the javelin in 1929. Ken Churchill of California, who won the event in the Eastern Collegiates with a throw of 212 feet, 5 inches, was the best thrower of the year. Curtice of California, who headed the list last year, won a place again this year. Dave Myers of New York University threw this implement 206 feet, 9 inches in a dual meet with the Army and made the Roll for the first time.

Simpson in the 220-yard dash, Anderson in the high hurdles and Rothert in the shot put are the only men who have led their competitors for two years. It will be interesting to watch the records of college meets for the next four months and to note the names of the new men who will be bidding for fame on track and field. The 1930 record breakers gave those who will come after them some fine marks to aim for. Some of the records, however, will doubtless be broken.

FRANK WYKOFF is one of the few sprinters who have been developed who combines a marvelously fast start with a strong finish, believes Alfred Wesson, Publicity Director at the University of Southern California. "Charley Paddock, a predecessor in running fame at the University of Southern California, had great drive, while Charley Borah, another former Trojan sprint star, had remarkable smoothness of running form; in Wykoff these two important attributes of speed running are combined.

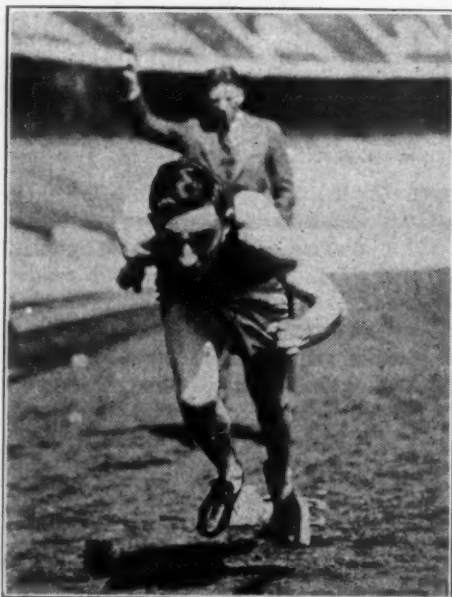
"Frank made a great record as a high school sprinter at Glendale, California, in 1928, climaxing his work in that season by winning the national title at 100 meters. He failed to keep up this fast pace that he had set and later in the Olympic Games, took but fourth place in the 100-meter dash; it may be added here that he had little training prior to the meet because of

an injured leg. In 1929 as a member of the Glendale Junior College track team, Wykoff failed to make an impressive record due to a long illness at the start of the season.

"The sprinter's sophomore year at Southern California in 1930 found him making a comeback attempt under the guidance of Coach Dean Cromwell, who brought him along slowly and refused to overwork him by allowing him to double up in the 220 in meets where numerous heats were required. Cromwell's careful, patient training showed results when on May 10 in the Southern Pacific Association A. A. U. championships Wykoff ran 100 yards in 9.4 seconds to set a new world's century record. After winning the 100 in the I. C. A. A. A. Championships, Frank again proved his greatness by defeating one



Frank Wykoff, University of Southern California



George Simpson, Ohio State University

of the most powerful fields of sprinters ever assembled at the N. C. A. A. meet. In this championship meet he won decisively from such great sprinters as Simpson and Tolan in 9.4 seconds, thereby firmly establishing himself as the greatest sprinter of the year, and a year too, that was remarkable for the number of high class dash men in competition.

"Wykoff is now in his junior year at Southern California. Next year he should be a valuable member of the American Olympic team which will have as one of its objectives the winning back of lost laurels in international sprinting competition."

Robert I. Simpson, Track Coach at Iowa State writes as follows:

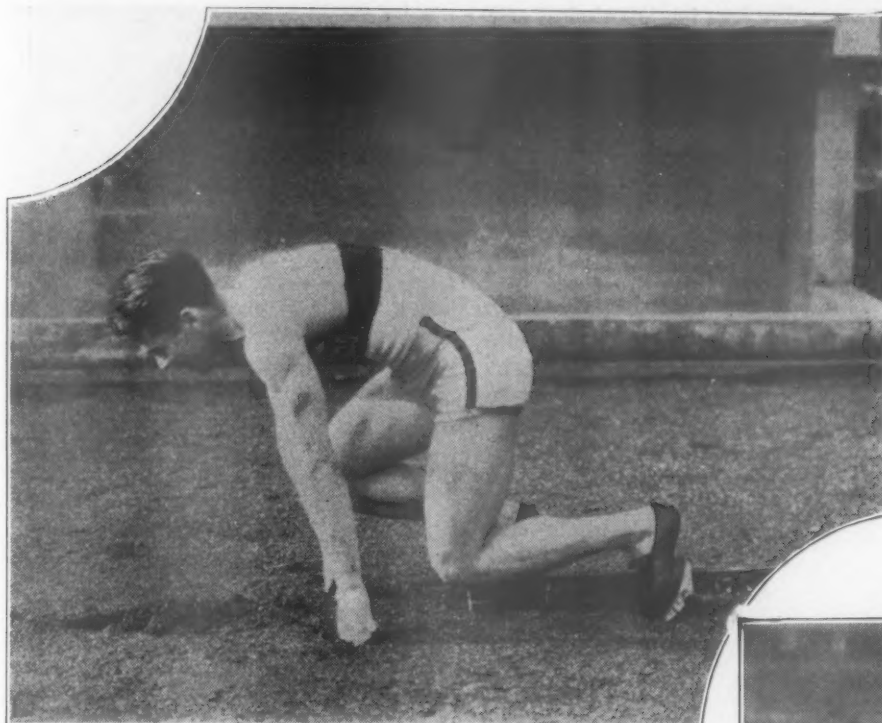
"Hubert Meier is a short, stocky boy, about five feet, six inches in height, and weighs 142 pounds. He runs with a peculiar stride for a sprinter, using a swinging, forward motion of his legs. His knees are not raised very high, but at the same time he has a long stride. He has good arm action, and uses a 'throw' method of finishing. When 'Charlie' reported for track during the winter season of his freshman year, he did not know the first principles of starting, but he developed very rapidly, and became the fastest starter that I have ever seen. This extreme starting speed helped a lot in making him the Big Six indoor champion sprinter for two years, and the outdoor champion his senior year. He holds the Conference record in the 60 and 100-yard dashes. He is the least temperamental of any sprinter I have ever trained. On his marks he is as steady as a rock, and was never called back, for making a false start."

Regarding Cyrus Leland, his coach F. A. Schmidt sends the following:

"Cyrus Leland is twenty years old and a senior at Texas Christian. His home is in Fort Worth, Texas, but he attended Lubbock, Texas, High School.

"His best time in the hundred is 9.4 made with starting blocks at the Kansas Relays in 1930. He also won the hundred at the Texas Relays, the Southern Methodist University Relays and at the Drake Relays. Leland placed in both dashes at the National Collegiate in 1929 and 1930. His best performance was in the 220 at that meet last year, when he placed second to Simpson. 'Cy' was fourth in the century and third in the furlong at the National A. A. U. meet in Pittsburgh last year. He was also a member of the record-breaking 400-yard relay team which triumphed over the British quartet in the dual meet between the United States and the British Empire last August in Soldiers Field.

"Leland has a good stride and a



(Left)—G. DeArmond Hutson, Denison University

(Below, left)—Cyrus Leland, Texas Christian University

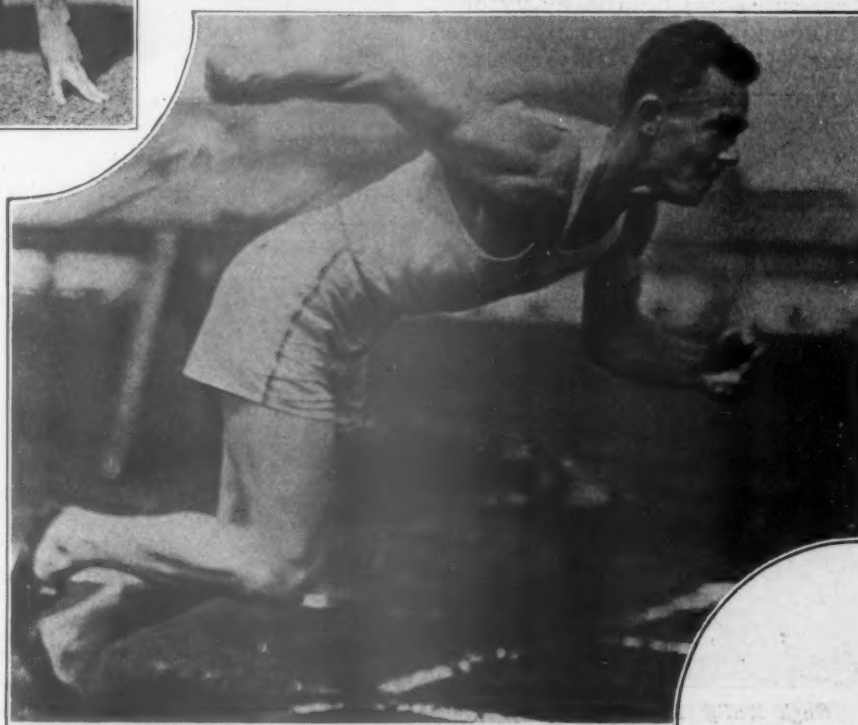
(Below, right)—Joe Mendel, Yankton College



(Above)—Crosby Pendleton, University of Washington

(Left)—Clarence McCarver, Howard Payne College

(Right)—Claude Bracey, Rice Institute



great finish. Heretofore his weakness has been his start, but his two years of collegiate competition have done much to improve his get-away.

"As a football player, 'Cy' was awarded the Houston Post-Dispatch trophy for the most valuable player in the Southwest Conference in 1929. He was second high scorer that year and was the leading scorer in 1930. Leland is almost six feet tall and weighs 165 pounds."

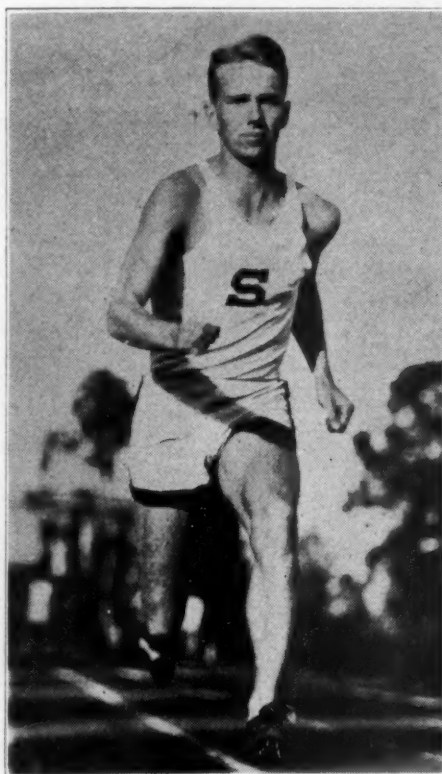
"Human speed, which has been

tested in match races for dozens of centuries, has its culmination—for a time at least—in George S. Simpson, Ohio State University sprinter," writes Larry Snyder, Assistant Track Coach at Ohio State. "For consistency of running ability in the highest class of competition, the Ohioan has no peer. To be sure he has met defeat on several occasions, but his record of more than one hundred races at distances, varying from 60 to 220 yards, during a three year competitive period at Ohio, stamps him as the premier sprinter of all time. In every race of his college career he has finished either first or second, and his first places outnumbered his seconds twenty to one.

"He is co-holder of the world's record of 9.4 seconds for the 100-yard dash, and of 20.6 seconds for the 220-yard dash on a straightaway. Around a curve his time of 21.3 seconds for the 220 is faster than any other human being ever traveled. Three years in succession he easily won the 100-yard event at the Penn Relays. And when a hundred is run in 9.6 seconds in April in this section of the country, it is being run faster than the old timers ever expected it to be run. George also copped the Big Ten indoor 60-yard event three successive years with times of 6.3, 6.2, and 6.2. He then dropped over to the Illinois Relays to win the 75-yard event in 1929 with a mark of 7.6, which he cut to 7.5 in 1930. Jack Elder, considered the country's greatest indoor runner during 1929, could not match strides with the flying Buckeye that evening. Three National Collegiate 100 and 220-yard championships and three successive Ohio Relay victories are among his exceptional performances. Only once in three years of

Big Ten racing was he defeated at any distance. Eddie Tolan turned the trick once in 1929.

"Had the starting block ruling made by the A. A. U. been favorable, I am convinced that George Simpson never would have been defeated during 1930. The lad worked so faithfully to perfect his start from the blocks prior to that ruling that he was never, thereafter, able to achieve his bullet-like drives from the starting holes. It took him a full year to develop his block start to the point of perfection; then when that was swept aside by a group of reactionaries, he had to unlearn—which is harder than to forget—all that training and go



Hector Dyer, Stanford University

back into the ground once again. A pulled tendon kept him from starting at all until January of 1930, and then it was too late to gain the proficiency and the confidence he had acquired with the use of blocks. Only once did that lack of perfection in starting show up, but that one time, the National Collegiate 100-yard event, was the most important event of the entire season for the black haired Ohio flyer."

Claude Bracey of Rice Institute who won first place on the Honor Roll in both the 100 and 220 in 1928 with times of 9.5 and 20.9 to his credit again in 1929 placed in both events but with times not quite so good, 9.6 and 21.1. For the third time his name appears in both events, his 1930 times being 9.6 and 21.3. Bracey is a strong



Henry Taylor, Knox College

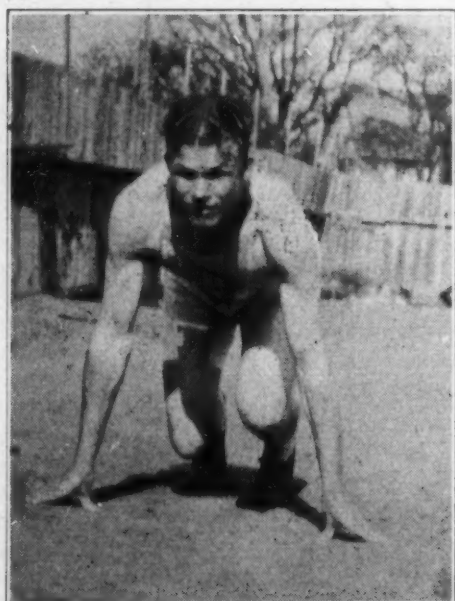
runner and it is this strength rather than a perfect style and form that has carried him through.

"One of the outstanding men who will be in college competition this spring, G. De Armond Hutson, senior at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, is now in training for his last season as an intercollegiate star," writes Clarence Sweetland, Assistant Publicity Director at Denison University.

"In the 1930 track season Hutson won recognition by virtue of his records at the Penn Relays and the Ohio Relays. At Pennsylvania he placed a close second to George Simpson and at Columbus he was fourth in an almost blanket finish, with George Simpson first, Eddie Tolan second, and Claude Bracey third.

"In the Buckeye Conference Meet he won both the 100 and 220-yard dashes, but the times that day were not record breaking. Hutson is co-holder of the Buckeye Athletic Association 100-yard record with Tom Sharkey, Miami, at 9.6 seconds. Hutson last year ran the 220-yard dash in 21.3 at the Denison-Wesleyan dual meet at Delaware, Ohio.

"Hutson is short, but stocky in build; he has a long stride which uses his leg length to the utmost. His race is run in the first 50 or 60 yards; he usually gets an exceptionally fast start, in spite of being very nervous at the blocks. He runs on a par with the best for the first half of the race, but loses slightly in the last 20 or 30 yards. His form is rather poor at



Hugh Ratliff, Daniel Baker College



Nate Long, University of Utah

the finish in comparison with the rest of his race.

"The 1931 season should see Hutson in a place of national prominence, inasmuch as Simpson and Tolan both graduated in 1930."

From C. I. Youngworth, Director of Athletics at Yankton College, comes the following information regarding Joe Mendel, who represented that institution in the National Collegiate Meet in Chicago last June.

"Joe Mendel is a graduate of Onida, S. D., High School. During his high school competition he set state marks of 10 flat in the 100; of 21.7 in the

fast get-away has cost him places in the big meets. He is of stocky build, five feet, nine and one-half inches in height, weighing 155 pounds. He has an unusually long stride, and has developed a tremendous leg drive to carry him through. He has an easy stride and great speed and endurance.

"Mendel is an ideal track man. He is a consistent trainer, likes the sport and has a will to win. He has anchored fourteen winning relays, many of them in major competition. In addition to sprinting he had found time to place twice in the Drake Relays in the broad jump and in the Kansas Relays three times."

"Exceptionally tall and slender for a sprinter, ordinarily a rather slow starter but taking tremendous strides

and with a great 'gather' near the finish of his races, fearing no sprinter who ever ran and for that reason mighty hard to beat" are the words used by Don E. Liebendorfer, Publicity Director at Stanford University, in characterizing Hector Dyer who won a place on the 1930 Honor Roll by his time of 21.3 seconds in the 220 in the I. C. A. A. A. Meet.

J. H. Shelton, Track Coach at Howard Payne College, sends the following information regarding Clarence McCarver.

"Clarence McCarver entered Howard Payne College, Brownwood, Texas, at the age of sixteen. He came from Ballinger, Texas, High School, where he had been a very mediocre athlete. On coming to Howard Payne, he de-



Hubert Meier, Iowa State College



Charles M. Farmer, University of North Carolina

220; 51.2 in the 440; and of 22 feet, 9½ inches in the broad jump. His college marks are 9.8 in the 100; 21.2 in the 220; 49.3 in the 440; and 24 feet, 1 inch in the broad jump. His best mark of 21.2 was made in the state meet in 1930 under ideal conditions.

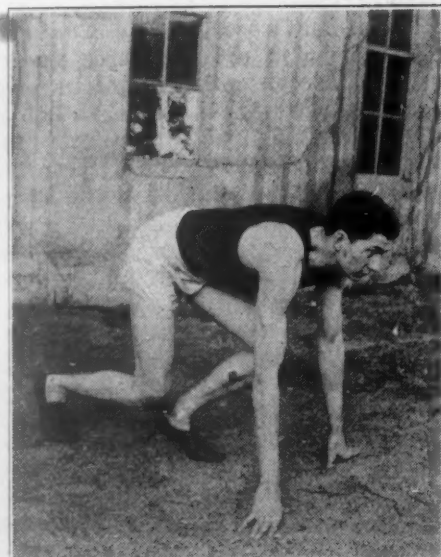
"Mendel is not a very good starter, but has a great finish. His lack of a



Edward Tolan,
Univ. of Michigan



(Right) A. Ramsey,
DePauw Univ.



George Smutny, University of Nebraska

veloped rapidly, but did not reach his best until his senior year. Along with his speed he is blessed with a wonderful amount of stamina and power. His extraordinarily strong finish made him the most feared man in his conference. This latter fact kept him from making his best time on numerous occasions in that he was willing to let his opponents set the pace. His best day was in April, 1930. With the University of Texas, Southwestern University, Southwest Texas Teachers' College, St. Edwards University, Daniel Baker College, and Howard Payne College competing, he won the 100 in 10 flat, the 220 in 21.3, the 220 low hurdles in 23.8, and the 120 high hurdles in 15.2. He holds the record in his conference for these four events all made in one day.

"McCarver is twenty-one years old and weighs 175 pounds. He has a hard driving arm action with a high knee lift and very little kick-up behind.

"For the past two years McCarver has been voted the most valuable football player in his conference. He played halfback and his speed and passing ability made him an ideal back."

E. R. Jackson, Track Coach at Knox College has this to say of Henry Taylor:

"Henry Taylor is twenty-three years of age and was graduated from college in 1930. His home is in Virginia, Illinois. At the Illinois State Interscholastic Meet in 1926, he placed fourth in the 100-yard dash. Taylor is five feet, nine inches tall and weighs 145 pounds. He lacked drive off of the marks and was one of the slowest starters to enter Knox. However, Taylor trained consistently and improved rapidly. He had very good arm action and this with a fine knee lift gave him a powerful stride and finish. Taylor was I. I. A. C. and Midwest Conference 100 and 220-yard dash champion the last three years with the exception that he placed second in a close finish in the Midwest 100 in 1928. In 1930 he ran five races which averaged 9.7 seconds. His record of 9.6 was established at the Midwest Conference Meet at Lawrence College.

"This fall Taylor went to Los Angeles where he joined the Los Angeles Athletic Club and is training for the Olympic tryouts in 1932."

About Hugh Ratliff, Dewey Youngblood who was coach at Daniel Baker College, Brownwood, Texas, in 1930, writes:

"Hugh Ratliff finished at the Brownwood High School in 1926 at the age of seventeen. He was running the 100 around 10.2 consistently and the 220 around 23 flat. He came

to me in the fall of 1929 and enrolled in Daniel Baker College; he came out for football but did not make the team. I was not coaching football but I was interested in the boy and watched him closely. I called the track boys out in the first part of January and we were soon hard at work. I had another good sprint man to train with Ratliff and the two had keen competition.

"Ratliff was jumping one day and broke the sheath covering of the muscles in the back of his leg, an injury from which he never recovered. I had to keep his leg taped tightly to hold the muscles in place. This was enough mental hazard to take the fight out of most men, but not so with Ratliff. The boy has a fighting heart and he never gave up in the least. In a dual meet with Abilene Christian College, the little school with the phenomenal medley relay team, Ratliff ran the 100 in 9.8 and the 220 in 21. The following week-end he ran the 220 in 21.3, being beaten only inches by McCarver of Howard Payne College.

"The form of Ratliff is more or less a natural one. Although he was a freshman last year and had never had any coaching in proper methods and styles of running, he had a fairly good start, good arm action, but took short steps with very little knee lift, and his stride was fast. I doubt if his stride was over six feet at the most. He was using a longer stride near the end of the season. He stands about five feet, nine inches, of rather stocky build, but his legs taper down and are wonderfully well built. The boy should be a strong contender for the 1932 Olympic Team in the 200-meter run."

R. A. Fetzer, Director of Athletics at the University of North Carolina, writes about Charles M. Farmer as follows:

"Charles M. Farmer as a sophomore at the University of North Carolina ran the 60-yard dash in 6.4 seconds, the 100 in 9.8 (five times) and the 220 in 21.2 in competition. His 6.4 performance in the 60 stands as a record for the Southern Conference Indoor Games. Setting a new record of 9.8 in the preliminaries of the 100 at the Tech. Relays, he repeated this time to win the finals. In the Washington and Lee dual meet he did the 100 in 9.8 and the 220 in 21.2 both times equaling the Southern Conference records for these events.

"At the National Championships Farmer ran second to Simpson in a semi-final of the 220-yard dash, and placed fourth in the 20.7-finals, being led by Simpson, Leland and Tolan. At Pittsburgh in the semi-final of the Junior National A. A. U he tied the meet record of 9.8 in the 100. In the special 100 of the British Empire-

United States Games in Chicago he finished third.

"Farmer is probably the tallest of the outstanding sprinters, being six feet, two inches tall and weighs about 170 pounds. His height and his long, slender, smoothly muscled legs enable him to run with a splendid stride which, combined with ability, stamp him as a natural runner. He uses the orthodox style of starting but still needs considerable work to perfect it. Unusual relaxation of body and shoulders, loose hip action together with a powerful leg drive enable Farmer to cover ground with apparent ease.

"With a keen enthusiasm for his track work and a conscientious concentration on the improvement of his form as well as condition, Farmer gives promise of still better performances."

C. S. Edmundson, Track Coach, writes regarding Crosby Pendleton, a senior at the University of Washington:

"Crosby Pendleton is small of stature, very quiet in temperament for a track man and one would judge from his appearance that he would be much better in the 100 than in the 220. However, he has a world of stamina and a wonderful burst of speed in the last one hundred yards of the 220. He is the type of man that one would expect to see get away from his marks very rapidly, but he has never really mastered the art of quick starting."

"Eddie Tolan is no doubt the smallest man of the present day sprinters," believes Steve Farrell. "He is twenty-one years old, stands five feet, four inches, and weighs 140 pounds.

"He is a slow starter and goes about thirty yards before he shows any speed. He is a very smooth runner and seems to use very little effort when competing.

"During his junior year, he did not show so much speed as he had in his sophomore year. In the summer of 1929, he made a trip abroad and competed in eighteen races in six weeks. This was undoubtedly more than he should have had. Last year, he won the sprints in all of the outdoor dual meets and was second in the 100 and 220 at the Conference Meet. He was second in both of these races at the I. C. A. A. A. Meet. At the close of school he was invited to run in Vancouver. At this meet he broke the world's record in the 100 meters and was second in the 200 meters. At the National A. A. U. Meet in Pittsburgh he won the 100-yard dash and was second in the 220-yard dash."

Regarding Andrew Ramsey, De-

Pauw University, L. C. Buchheit, track coach, writes:

"Andrew Ramsey, from Angola, Indiana, gave promise of being a good sprinter in his freshman year. He had almost an ideal build for a sprinter, six feet tall and weighing 165 pounds, with a well developed muscular system and a deep chest.

"He developed into a powerful runner, with a tremendous leg drive and a strong finish. He has a long stride, with a high knee lift in front and no kick-up in the back. He has good arm action, swinging almost straight ahead and back in perfect co-ordination with his leg drive.

"As his form improved, he gradually gained his speed. Last year he ran the 100-yard dash in 9.8 and the 220-yard dash in 21.6. He also ran anchor on DePauw relay teams that won at the Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania Relays, turning in several

quarters in the time of 49 seconds."

From Ike Armstrong, director of athletics at the University of Utah, comes the following information regarding Nathan Long:

"Long is smaller than the average quarter-miler. Last year he ran the 100 in 9.8 and the 440 in 48.4 in the State Collegiate Meet. He placed sixth in the National Collegiate Meet and was selected on the American team to participate against the British Empire team in Chicago last summer. In his race in this meet he



Russell Dills, University of Missouri

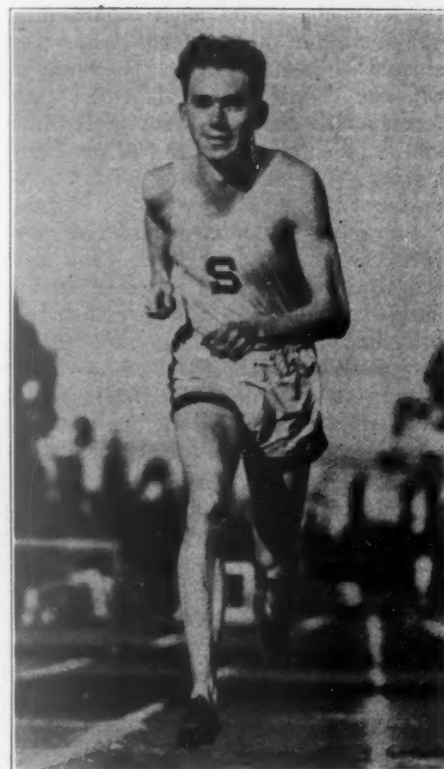


Reginald Bowen, University of Pittsburgh

had the misfortune of pulling a muscle.

"He is a slow starter and runs with a long stride; he carries his body at a good running angle. His arm and leg action are well co-ordinated. In running his race he runs relaxed or has a good float after getting position until he reaches the 300 mark from which point he increases his speed. His last fifty yards are the fastest part of his race. Long likes to run and has the will to win. He has one more year of competition."

Regarding John Morrison who by his time of 48.6 in the 440 in the Stanford-Southern California Dual Meet, won a place in the 1930 Honor Roll, Mr. Liebendorfer writes, "John Morrison is a truly great quarter miler who never had a chance to show his true worth in the East or Middle



John Morrison, Stanford University

West because of late season injuries. Morrison is tall, rather slender, and extremely well built. He runs with a fine lean and has great drive in his legs. He believes in going out in front, running his first 220 as fast as he can and finishes with whatever he has left. He often ran opponents into the ground in the first 220 yards."

Russell Dills, according to his track coach, H. J. Huff, is an all-around athlete. "He is twenty-one years old, five feet, nine inches tall and weighs 147 pounds. He played varsity football the two years of 1928 and 1929. In 1928 he scored touchdowns from the kick-off, one against the University of Kansas after catching the ball on the one-yard line, stepping back on the goal line as he caught the ball and again against the University of Oklahoma from the five-yard line. He competed in track the three years of 1928, 1929, and 1930, running the sprints and low hurdles indoors along with the 440 and relays. He was a member of the Missouri one-mile relay team of 1930, which won all the twelve races participated in."

"Despite a knee injury which necessitated the removal of a cartilage early in the year and the strain of a strenuous Conference basketball season that left him but little time for conditioning himself for the season of outdoor track, 'Rut' Walter, Northwestern's great quarter-mile runner, turned in another fine record on the cinder paths during the spring of 1930," according to Frank Hill, his

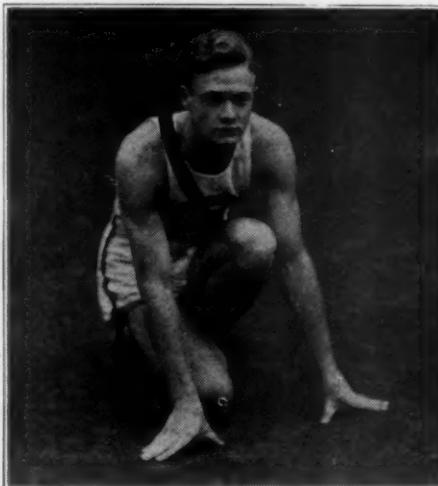
track coach. "The most outstanding quarter-miler the Conference has seen since the days of Binga Dismond of Chicago, Walter won his third Conference title over his favorite distance and finished third in the National Collegiate quarter. Running with a long, easy-swinging stride, arms swung rather lower than is considered good form by orthodox stylists, 'Rut' covered the ground with space-devouring strides. Some of the prettiest exhibitions of foot-running seen in the Middle West were the results of his efforts to overcome handicaps which accrued to him as anchor man on Northwestern's one-mile relay team."

John Moakley, Track Coach at Cornell University, sends the following information regarding S. Lewis Elmer, Cornell, '31: "Elmer comes from Brooklyn, N. Y., where he prepared at Erasmus Hall High School. At the end of his sophomore year at Cornell he finished a very successful track season by taking fifth place in the 880 in the outdoor Intercollegiates with the time of 1.56. During the season of 1929-30 he competed mostly in the 440 where he was a consistent winner. His best time in this event was 49.2. Last summer in the Princeton-Cornell-Oxford-Cambridge Meet held at Stamford Bridge, England, Elmer won first place in the 440. He is captain of the Cornell track team for the season of 1931.

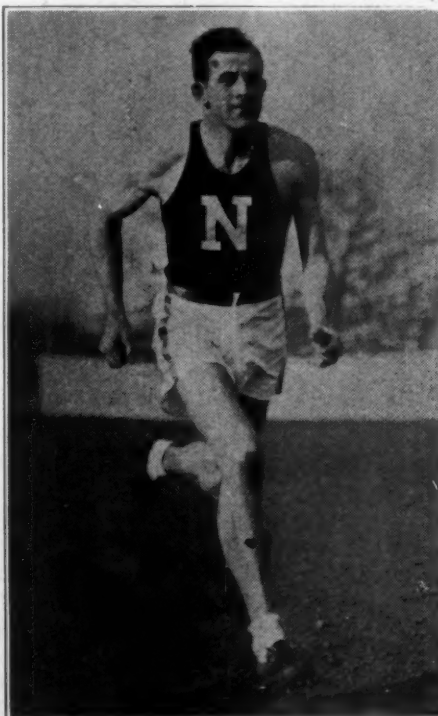
"Captain Elmer played soccer his freshman year and took up track late in the same spring. He started then

as a half-miler and ran that distance until last year. He made the varsity one-mile relay team last year and then specialized in the 440. He is very fond of gymnasium work and has developed his physique wonderfully since he entered Cornell. This as much as any other part of his training has been responsible for whatever success he has had as a runner."

Of the 1931 Track captain at the Uni-



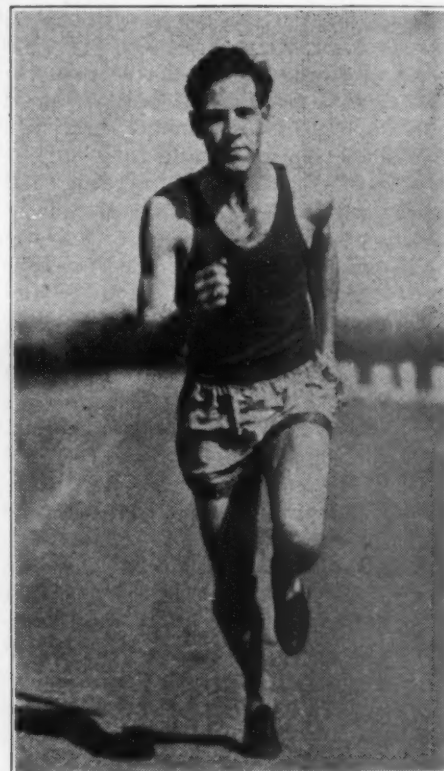
S. Lewis Elmer, Cornell University



Russell Walter, Northwestern University

versity of Washington, Talbot Hartley, C. L. Edmundson says, "Talbot was graduated from Puyallup High School, Washington, and is now a senior at the University of Washington.

"In high school he ran the half-mile until his senior year and then ran the quarter-mile. He holds the State Interscholastic record at 49.4, and the present University of Washington record at 48.8 seconds.



T. L. Hartley, University of Washington

"There is nothing unusual or flashy about his style of running. He tends to run an even race all the way."

"Strong determination and steady improvement tell the story of Vic Williams' running success last year," is the opinion of Albert Wesson, Publicity Director at Southern California. "Second or third best among the Trojan 440 men at the start of the year, Williams hit his stride late in the season, taking third in the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet and moving up to second in the N. C. A. A. championships. On a soggy track in Pittsburgh he climaxed his work for the season by taking first in the National A. A. U. championships in 48.9 seconds, a time that was remarkable when the unfavorable running conditions are considered.

"A hard drive and a strong finish characterize Williams' work on the track. Of medium build, he combines splendid running form with a courageous heart that has pulled him through numerous terrific finishes. Vic is a senior and comes from Compton High School."



Victor Williams, University of Southern California

REGARDING Russell H. Chapman, C. Ray Thompson, Track Coach at Bates College, says, "While at Quincy High School, Quincy, Mass., from which he was graduated, he won the half-mile in the Harvard Interscholastics in 1927 in 2.02.8.

"At Bates he was state champion in the 880 in the State Meet in 1928 and 1929, his best time being 1.56. He did not run the half last year but ran



George Bullwinkle, College of the City of New York

the 440 for experience, getting a close second in a 50 flat race. He was New England Champion in the half in 1928, 1929 and 1930, his best time being 1.54.6, his present record. In the I. C. A. A. A. A. he was second to Edwards in 1929 in the half and won it in 1930, time 1.52.4. He ran anchor on the two mile-relay team which won both the Indoor Intercollegiates and the Penn Relays.

"He is six feet tall, weighs 165 and has large powerful legs. He is not at all a pretty runner, having a labored appearance but he has a fair stride when pulling. He does not have much sheer speed. He never could do a 52-second quarter until last May. To get the speed necessary to make good time in his 880 I ran him in the 440 all spring until the Intercollegiates and he did get down to fifty seconds. He runs cross-country every fall for strength and conditioning. He likes to run his first quarter easily and start to pull at the beginning of the second and due to his great strength has a fine finish as the accompanying picture shows. It is his finish at the I. C. A. A. A. A. in 1.52.4. He was full of running that day and had he been pushed I believe he might have cut off a full second.

"An incident to show his fine sportsmanship occurred at the Olympic try-outs. He had qualified for the final of the 800 meters and had drawn the pole in the final. A team mate, Lloyd Hahn, had the outside position, and

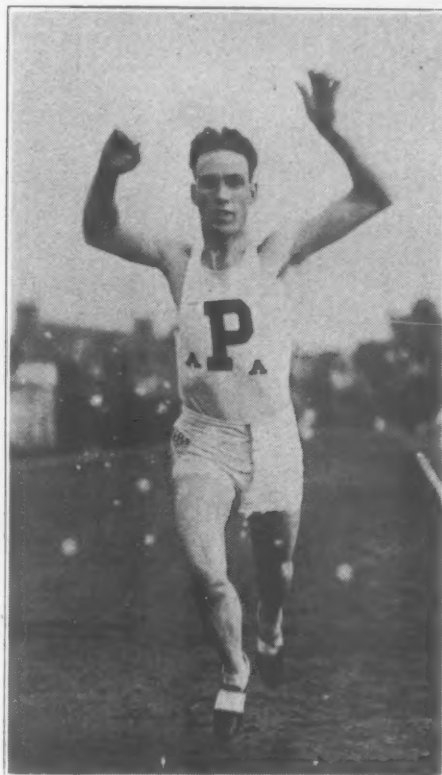
lege. He is President of the Outing Club."

"Orval Martin, Purdue's brilliant all-around distance and middle distance runner had the ability to suit his stride to every distance from the quarter-mile to the cross-country, an ability more ordinarily found in the European type of runner than in the American," believes Robert Woodworth, Publicity Director at Indiana University.

"Martin possesses a long powerful stride and a good driving finish. He has that rare combination of endurance and speed that will always be combined in a great runner. He has an excellent sense of pace, although as a general rule he does not run his own race until the last lap, preferring to allow his competitors to set the pace until he cuts loose with the driving finish that brought him one victory after another."

In six Big Ten championship meets, Martin won eight championships and during his collegiate career he never was defeated in any conference titular encounter. Columns might easily be written about the track achievements of the Boilermaker star who stood in the front ranks of collegiate runners, but the following summary shows the high points of his rather meteoric career:

1. Broke Big Ten indoor record for half-mile in first start as sophomore in 1928.
2. Won Big Ten outdoor mile in 1928.

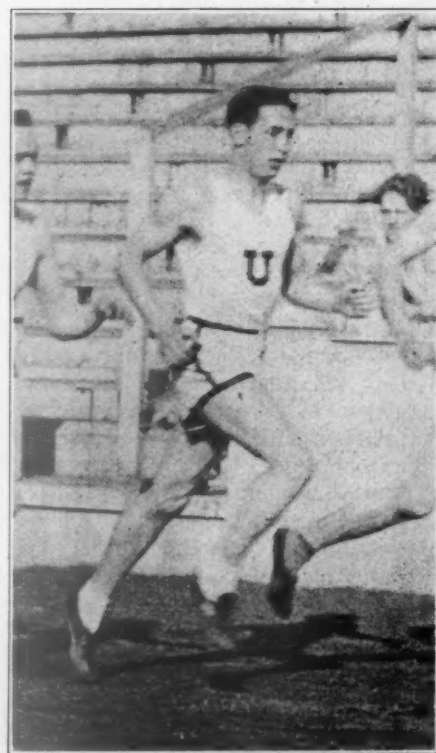


Orval Martin, Purdue University



Minor Barkley, University of North Carolina

believing his chances none too good and wanting Hahn to have a good chance at the record, he swapped positions. At the finish he was just nosed out by inches from qualifying. But he had no regrets. He is a fine sportsman, competitor and well liked at col-



Jack Squires, University of Utah



Russell Chapman, Bates College

3. Broke Big Ten indoor record for mile in 1929.

4. Set new record for 1,500 meters at Illinois Relays in 1929.

5. Won both half-mile and mile runs in Big Ten outdoor meet in 1929.

6. Won Big Ten cross-country over five mile course by wide margin in fall of 1929.

7. Won Big Ten indoor mile and set new record for half-mile indoors in 1930.

8. Broke Illinois Relays 1,000 yard record in 1930.

9. Broke Drake Relays two-mile record in 1930.

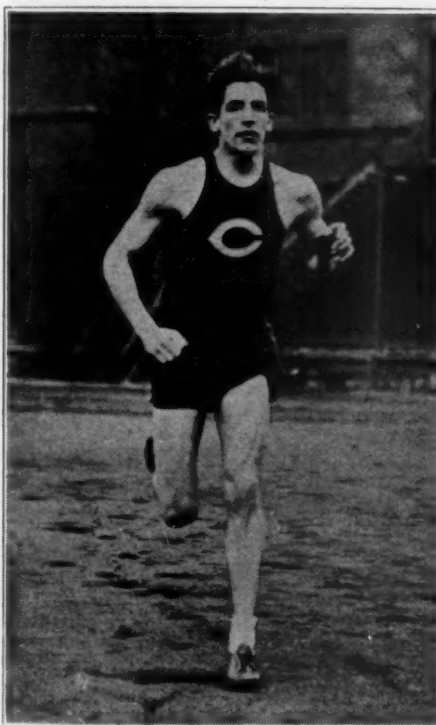
In addition to his outstanding achievements in the leading meets of the country, Martin was a consistent winner in dual, triangular and Indiana State meets. At one time he held the state record for the mile, and in 1930 he cracked the state mark for the two-mile.

Martin recently accepted an invitation to become a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club track squad and he is now in California training for competition with an eye toward the 1932 Olympics.

JOURNAL readers are introduced for the first time to Lionel B. McKenzie, supervising athletic coach, and George H. Bullwinkle of the College of the City of New York.

Stanley Frank, in the City College Alumnus, writes:

"Believe it or not, McKenzie's reputation is one of the best among the older set of coaches. He ran in the '90's as a professional with many of the coaches now at the larger eastern



Dale Letts, University of Chicago

colleges and universities, and they know what Mac can do, given the proper material to work with.

"George Bullwinkle in street clothes is a slender, pale, almost anemic-looking 130-pound boy, in appearance anything but one of the most promising young athletes this country has developed in the last decade.

"The metamorphosis is astonishing when Bullwinkle climbs into track togs and gets into action. Then one sees a beautifully conditioned athlete

whose smooth-flowing stride and faultless form have carried him over distances much faster than most of us have ever travelled."

George Lermond of the Army according to his coach Leo Novak was a consistent runner. "He trained the year around on cross-country and track. During the track season he worked on form and speed as well as on pace. He would consistently run a lap without missing the time over a fraction of a second.

"The pictures show Lermond at the finish of two of his races in the spring of 1930. The picture at the left shows him winning the mile from New York University in 4.15.2, running the laps in .59—2.03—3.10 and 4.15.2. Forty minutes later he ran the 2 mile in



Norwood Hallowell, Harvard University



B. Little, University of Notre Dame

9.39.6. The finish shown at the right is a half-mile in 1.55.3 in a meet with Pittsburgh."

Edward Farrell, Track Coach at Harvard, writes as follows:

"Norwood P. Hallowell is a typical mid-distance man, grey hound type, very easy action and is capable of a half-mile in 1.54. He has done 1.55 for the half-mile after having previously run a mile. I have great hopes for him as he has two years more of college competition."

"William McGeagh was a splendid runner for a sophomore last season and great things are expected of him by 1932 when the Olympic Games are to be held in Los Angeles," states Alfred Wesson. "He is tall and rangy, possesses an unusually long stride, and is capable of a strong finish. He is the type who will probably grow in

power and speed for several years. Experience he gained in placing in both the I. C. A. A. A. and N. C. A. A. meets last season will be a big help in his work this year. He is from Polytechnic High School, Los Angeles and is now a Junior at Southern California."

"Brant Little, although of extremely nervous temperament, is good in competition in the quarter, half, and mile.



William McGeagh, University of Southern California

He makes tactical errors, due to nervousness but with more experience should be a really great runner. He uses a long, easy, beautiful stride and he has almost perfect middle distance action. He is a great finisher. His best performances are 49.6 in the 440 and 1.54.2 in the 880 (running with the Notre Dame two-mile relay team in the Ohio Relays last year); and 4.24 in the mile. He is five feet, ten inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. He is a Junior this year." This information came to us from Joseph S. Petritz, Director of Sports Publicity.

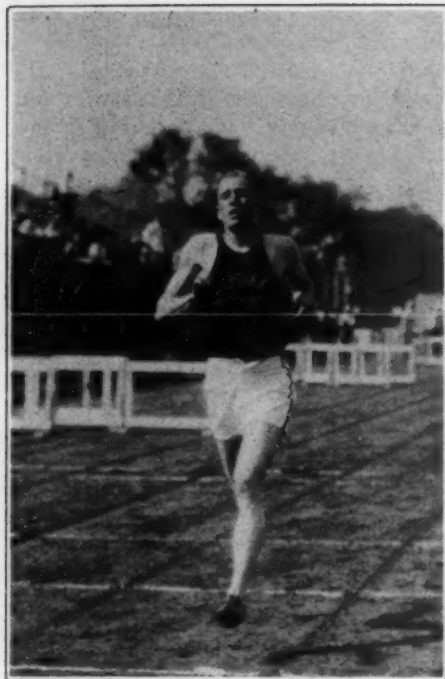
R. A. Fetzer, Director of Athletics, University of North Carolina, gives us the following interesting items:

"Minor Barkley, senior at the University of North Carolina, was credited with a number of high calibre performances during his track career. His best marks in both the half-mile and mile runs were made in the Princeton-North Carolina dual meet. In the mile run Barkley set a fast pace and led the field through three and one-half laps of the race, but was nosed out at the finish by Dawson in a wonderful spurt in 4.20.0. Barkley was clocked in 4.21.4. Later in the afternoon Barkley came from behind in the 880-yard run with a splendid burst of speed to win the race in 1.56.5.

"Essentially Barkley's general form and stride were those of a quarter miler, but he lacked the speed necessary for this event. Body angle, vigorous driving arm action, long sweeping stride, all indicated the quarter miler. But, his unusual judgment of



George W. Lermond, United States Military Academy



Ray Putnam, Iowa State College

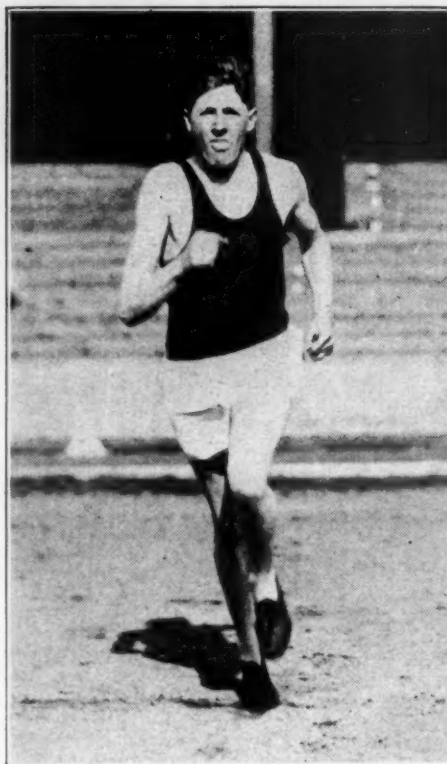
pace, easy rhythm, and perfect relaxation, even while impressing you with his power, fitted him for the half-mile. In short his form emphasized the fact that too many runners are content to take what assistance their arms volunteer and use a normal stride, rather than develop the strength to maintain a vigorous action even through the longer distance."

"Nearly every fine athlete has something individual or unique both in his temperament and his performance," believes Ned Merriam, track coach at the University of Chicago. "Many leading runners are very high strung or nervous and apt to feel weak or even ill just before a severe test. Dale Letts is more or less of that type while on the contrary Martin of Purdue never has seemed to worry in the least before an important race. In physical development Letts is impressive for a runner, being heavier than the average. He is six feet tall and weighs 165 pounds. He runs with very little effort and with his body in perfect control, therefore able to increase his pace no matter what the emergency. He is faster than is customary with half milers, being able to run the 220-yard dash in 22.1 seconds and the 440 in 49 seconds. In most respects his running form is nearly ideal, his stride is long, his body relaxed and he does not kick up behind which is so common even in fine runners. The forward lean of his body is at a perfect angle. Probably his most valuable asset is that he retains this nearly perfect form when exhausted, never 'tying up' as so many runners do at the end of a fast race. I believe that

his wonderful constitution built up by rigid training, clean living, even out of track season, is the reason for his fine record. I am always amazed at the rapidity with which he gains his running strength after a period of rest."

Of Jack Squires, Mr. Armstrong writes:

"Jack Squires of the University of



Ralph Hill, University of Oregon



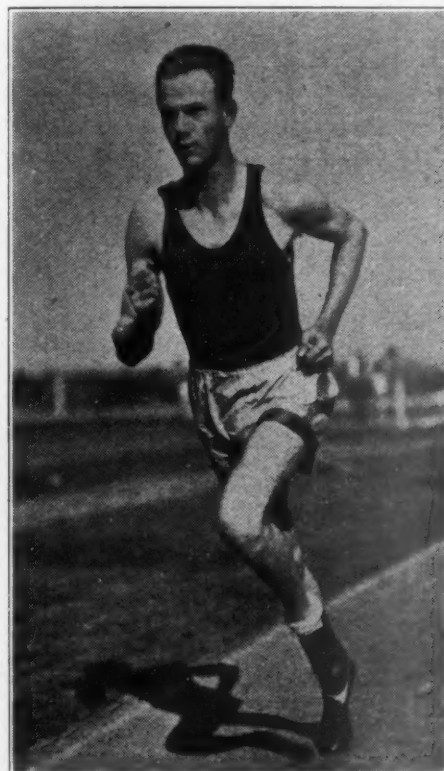
Ray Swartz, Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo

Utah holds the Rocky Mountain Conference record in the 880-yard run with 1:55.2 and the one mile with 4:21.1 made the same day. Squires is five feet, seven inches tall and weighs about 150 pounds. I believe that if he had developed race confi-

dence earlier in his career he might have broken, or have come close to breaking, the world's record in the mile.

"He possesses powerful legs and has a long stride for so small a man. His arm action is good and well coordinated with his leg action. He runs a bit higher on his toes than the average miler. He developed race smartness and a good sense of pace. In the mile his first three quarters were rather steady, the third quarter being the hardest part of the race for him. His last 300 yards were always the best part of the race from which distance he gradually increased his speed. He was a good challenger and was always able to accept a challenge. He depended on a powerful sprint to carry him through. The remarkable thing about Squires was that he could run any of the races from the 100-yard dash up through the two mile and run them better than the average track man."

RALPH HILL headed the list of mile runners in 1930 with a 4:12.4 to his credit. According to his coach, W. L. Hayward, "Hill had had no track experience previous to coming to Oregon, but started out in track because his brother was on the cross-country team. He did this rather than do the required gymnasium work. His rise was very fast. The first race he ever ran in his life was in 4:32. He has not a great deal of speed nor is he very strong. His success is due to his endurance and his



Rufus Kiser, University of Washington

wonderful judge of pace. He is entirely a pace runner. He has a long, easy, swinging, mechanical stride, not the pounding type."

"In Ray Swartz, Coach Towner Smith, himself a former National Collegiate Meet star, of Western State Teachers College, Kalamazoo, Michigan, had one of the best milers of the country last year," writes Homer M. Dunham, director of publicity.

"Swartz ran the second fastest mile in the country during the 1930 season when he clipped six seconds from the Michigan Intercollegiate record to establish the mark of 4:16.6. Two weeks later he established a new Michigan Collegiate Conference record in the mile with 4:22.5, cutting three seconds from the former mark. He had practically no opposition towards the finish of that race and probably eased off. Later Swartz won fourth place in his first appearance in the National Collegiate Meet.

"Swartz, who may be regarded by some track followers as slightly heavy for a distance runner, finds his best distance at from one-half to a mile. He has wonderful co-ordination and strength. He runs with a long, powerful stride and has been clocked in the half mile at 1:56. In the mile Swartz usually makes his best time in the third quarter when most milers are running their slowest part of the race. With his co-ordination, his wonderful flexibility of muscles, his remarkable recuperative powers and his great stamina, Swartz does not seem to tire from one race, frequently tak-

ing a second race within fifteen minutes or half an hour from his first one.

"Swartz, who is a consistent trainer, is very particular about his food. He eats very little meat. Within two days of a race he will not eat raw vegetables of any kind. All such food must be well cooked for him. He is



Harold Manning, University of Wichita



Henry Allen Brocksmith, Indiana University

very regular in his sleep, in the amount of his food, and in his personal habits.

"With the opening of the spring term at Western State Teachers College, Swartz will become a junior, and the chances are good that he will be seen twice more in the National Col-



Howard Dawson, Princeton University

legiate Meet, where added experience should be a greater factor in his favor."

"Ray Putnam is close to six feet in height, and weighs around 160 pounds. When he reported for freshman track in the fall of 1927, he thought that all that was necessary to be a good miler or two miler, was to have plenty of endurance and wind (which he had), and that speed was not necessary. His stride was short, and his arm action very poor," writes Robert Simpson, coach of track at Iowa State College.

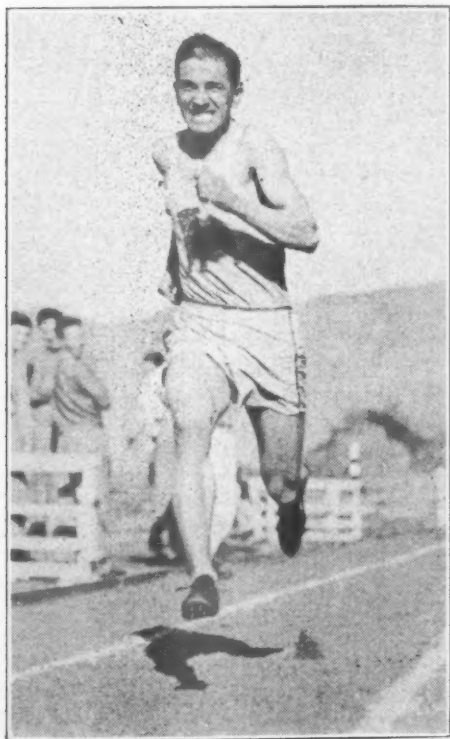
"I finally convinced him that, if he were ever to be a point winner, he must have better action and develop some speed. At first he could not run a quarter under seventy seconds.

"At the present time, he has a smooth running action which carries him along with very little effort. He runs erect and carries his arms higher than the average runner. He now can do the first quarter of a mile in close to sixty seconds and keep on going, and has developed a fairly good sprint at the finish.

"Ray holds the Big Six Conference records for the indoor mile at 4:22, and the outdoor two mile at 9:30.1, also the 1500-M and 3000-M runs at the Illinois Relay Carnival and Texas Relays, respectively. He has one more year of competition."

Concerning Rufus Kiser, Coach Edmundson writes:

"Rufus Kiser came from Wenatchee High School, Washington, to the University from which institution he was graduated last spring with considerable honor, both as a track athlete and as a student. He is now in New



Joseph Sivak, Butler University

Zealand with Rother of Stanford and Simpson of Ohio State.

"Kiser is the type of miler who has to run his first quarter and half mile in good time in order that he may be sure of results at the finish. While he could not be called a weak finisher, yet he has no burst of speed. I predicted last spring that he would better the world's collegiate mile record of John Paul Jones, and he did this particular thing in the dual meet against the University of Oregon. Kiser was defeated by Hill's 4:12.4. Kiser set the pace all the way and judged a perfect race.

"He was never so good in a large field. This was due to the fact that he is the most atrocious starter that I have ever seen. Always in a large field, no matter what the starting position, his competitors have raced past him in the first few yards, and then in order to run the type of race that is necessary for him to run, if he is to win, he has had to fight his way through the mob."

Hermon Phillips, track coach at Butler University, an Honor Roll 440-yard man in the springs of '26 and '27, writes as follows:

"Joseph Sivak, who last year won the National Collegiate mile run, has had a very unique record while in Butler University. Sivak might probably be rated as one of the few who have staged come-backs. Sivak in his freshman year came along in fine shape and showed promise of being one of the greatest intercollegiate mile runners of all time. He ran in the Olympic trials and finished fifth, missing out from the Olympic team by but one position.

"Early in Sivak's sophomore year he developed several pains which seemed to hold him back in all important races. His case was finally diagnosed as chronic appendicitis and he underwent an operation early in May, 1929. Immediately after the operation he began a series of exercises to rebuild his strength. Early in the fall of '29 he was working out with the cross-country team and began to build up immediately. He was defeated several times early in the cross-country season but near the end defeated such stars as Chamberlain and Brown of Michigan State. In the early track season Sivak competed in several eastern meets where he was partially successful. As the spring track season progressed, Sivak was responsible for the good showing of the Butler medley and four mile-relay teams.

"Sivak's first real competition in the 1930 outdoor season was in the Indiana State Meet where he won the mile in 4:19.6, breaking Orville Mar-

tin's former record of 4:20.3. Sivak ended up the track season by winning the mile in the National Collegiate Meet over such stars as Hill, Kiser and Swartz in the fast time of 4:19.6.

"Sivak has a peculiar form using a rather high arm action and throwing his hips in rhythm with his arms. His success is probably due to his great strength and smooth rhythm."

Keene Fitzpatrick, track coach at Princeton, writes regarding his miler:

"Howard Dawson in the Caledonian Games held on May 7 won first place in the mile with a time of 4:30.4. This is an interclass meet and is one of the oldest track meets held in America. In the first dual meet of the season with North Carolina, Dawson came in first with a time of 4:20. This equals the college record. In the Yale meet held May 7, Dawson's time was 4:27.4. He won first place. In the Cornell Meet Dawson again came in first with a time of 4:27.6. In the Oxford-Cambridge Meet held July 12 at Stamford Bridge, England, Dawson was third, the winning time being 4:20.4. Dawson has two more years of competition."

IN winning the two-mile run in the National Collegiate Meet last June in 9:18.1, Harold Manning earned the right to first place in this event in the 1930 Honor Roll. Of him Harry T. Goerger, his track coach, writes:

"Harold Manning is a wiry youth just twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches tall, and weighing 126 pounds when in top form. He lives in Sedgwick, Kansas, and is a junior in the University of Wichita.

"He runs easily, with a stride eight feet six inches long and appears to be exerting little or no effort except when passing a contestant or in driving at the finish. He has also won many mile races and in this distance he has been able to wear his competitors down by a terrifically fast third quarter which he follows up with a good finish, while many distance men must 'gather' during their third and seventh quarters.

"In 1929 he finished first in the Drake Relays in 9:30 and finished second in the National Collegiate two-mile. In 1930 his most outstanding performance was his victory in the National Collegiate two-mile championship, clipping ten seconds from the previous record, negotiating the distance in 9:18.1. Those who witnessed this race will recall that Manning was a good twelve yards ahead of Brocksmith of Indiana, second man in. I personally was pulling for Brocksmith to extend Manning because I knew that he was very close to Ted Berna's record of 9:17.8 which has stood since 1912. Manning's time by

quarters in the above race was as follows: 1st quarter, 61 seconds; 2nd quarter, 73 seconds (half mile, 2:14); 3rd quarter, 72 seconds; 4th quarter, 72 seconds (mile, 4:38); 5th quarter, 77 seconds; 6th quarter, 73 seconds (mile and a half, 7:08); 7th quarter, 68 seconds; 8th quarter, 62:1 seconds (two miles, 9:18.1).

"This smiling lad from Kansas who his friends feel could run all day long is being pointed for the Olympics in 1932. During the 1931 track season he will run very few gruelling two-mile races, concentrating on speed in shorter runs. An extra year of growth with its accompanying increase in strength, added to increased speed development, should make him a strong contender for a place on the United States Olympic team in the 3,000-metre run."

The following records were made by Joseph Hagen of Columbia, according to Carl Merner, track coach, at Columbia:

Two-mile I. C. A. A. A. Indoor, 1st, 1928; 1st, 1929; 2nd, 1930.

Two-mile I. C. A. A. A. A., 2nd, 1928; 3rd, 1929; 1st, 1930. Time, 9:26.8.

Concerning Henry Allen Brocksmith, his coach, E. C. Hayes, writes:

"Brocksmith entered Indiana University in February, 1929. His entire life had been spent on a farm near Oaktown, Indiana. He soon felt the need for exercise and was advised to go out for track. His first efforts were not promising, but his zest for work attracted attention. The wasteful leg, arm and body action, common to strong, inexperienced beginners, gradually changed to a smoother, better-coordinated form. Brocksmith's constant improvement is due to his ability to accept correction and to apply himself mentally and physically toward a definite objective. The free, easy style of his stride makes it possible for him to maintain a fast pace for the entire distance of his run.

"His academic record surpasses his athletic record, and his hours for exercise on the track are secondary to class preparation.

"Running is his play activity, engaged in joyfully and, when occasion demands, seriously."

"Clarence Hill, like his brother Ralph," according to Track Coach W. L. Hayward, University of Oregon, is not endowed with a great deal of speed and is also a pace runner. He runs something on the plan of Nurmi. He doesn't race his man so much, but does all his racing against the watch. He runs his race entirely by time and tries to figure out a time that will win from his opponents and runs strictly according to that. He is not

what I would call a smooth runner. He uses a shorter stride than a two-miler should use and is of the choppy type. His success is endurance and pace."

George Downer, publicity director at the University of Wisconsin, writes as follows:

"John Follows, English born resident of Milwaukee, was Wisconsin's cross-country and two mile ace for the past two seasons. Probably his best performance was his second place in the two-mile run at the 1930 Indoor Conference Meet when, after losing a shoe in the first lap, he finished second by a remarkable exhibition of gameness.

"Follows never ran in high school. Indeed, he did not come out at Wisconsin until his junior year, when he took up running as a means of improving his health, which had not been good.

"The Badger star had a natural, easy style which Coach Jones wisely made no effort to change. Jones states that Follows' persistent spirit and indomitable courage were his best running assets. His best two-mile record in competition is 9:32, made in a night meet at Milwaukee last spring.

"Follows is now a graduate stu-

dent at Oxford University. He made a splendid scholastic record at Wisconsin, winning both sophomore and senior honors, which at Wisconsin cover the four year course. In his last semester Follows had 5 A's and one Good."

Ralph Young, director of athletics at Michigan State College writes regarding his two long distance men,



Clarence Hill, University of Oregon



Joseph Hagen, Columbia University

both of whom were named on the 1930 Honor Roll in the two mile:

"Lauren P. Brown has been a capable performer at all distances over a mile since entering college. He gained two years' experience in high school although his best time for the mile was but 4:49. During his freshman year he steadily improved, as a cross-country runner as well as a two-miler; as a sophomore, he was recognized as one of the leading college men in these events, being named on



John Follows, University of Wisconsin

the 1928 honor roll in the two-mile run. His junior year was equally successful, and as a senior he was able to consistently do two miles around the 9:30 mark and firmly established himself as one of the country's foremost competitors at distances of from three to six miles, hill and dale. He also took a turn at steeplechasing, winning the 3000-metre event at the Penn Relays in 1930 in which event he set a new meet record of 9:57.4. In addition, he appeared as a miler during the relay seasons and usually turned in time somewhat under 4:30.

"His achievements are all the more remarkable in view of his natural handicaps. He is a midget, twenty-four years of age, five feet, six inches tall, weighing 118 pounds, small chested and decidedly frail in appearance, with hardly the stamina usually found in a man of his class, and deficient in speed, negotiating a quarter-mile under sixty seconds with difficulty. On the other hand he possesses an uncanny sense of pace, is



Lauren Brown, Michigan State College

untroubled by track conditions, has never had an injury of any sort and combines these assets with the finest type of competitive courage. In spite of a somewhat peculiar carriage of both body and arms, his pattering stride, deceptively long, gives an appearance of ease and smoothness, particularly in small indoor tracks where his ability to run on the pole is such an advantage.

"During his competition he established stadium or gymnasium records at Cartier Field, Notre Dame; Marquette; Bartlett Gymnasium, Chicago; Ohio Wesleyan, and on several cross-country courses. In spite of his impressive record as a two-miler he is most at home at cross-country distances of from three to six miles.

"Never able to take a great deal of preliminary work, Brown trained for the two mile at distances from the half to one and one-quarter miles, rarely running farther than that except in competitive races."

FOR the third consecutive year, Steve Anderson of the University of Washington, heads the list of America's 120-yard hurdlers. Of him, Coach Edmundson writes:

"Steve Anderson has on four different occasions run the 120-yard hurdles in 14.4 to tie the world's record, and has run the 110-meter hurdles once in world's record time. This, in the opinion of many, stamps him as the greatest high hurdler of all time, and his ability to run the lows was probably as great as in the highs. However, during the last early season an ankle injury prevented his arriving in the condition necessary to run the lows in record time before the National Collegiate Meet.

"Anderson is six feet one and a half inches tall, weighs 160 pounds, is very supple and has both arm and leg action over the hurdles which I consider perfect. The improvement that he has made in form since the Olympic Games in 1928 has been in his arm action. He advances, of course, the opposite arm and leg over the hurdle, then drops the extended hand toward and even below the extended foot, before starting his backward movement with the arm. This procedure helps get the foot back quickly to the ground through co-ordination of arm and leg action and also eliminates entirely the side arm swing which is so fatal to many hurdlers.

"Anderson has hung up his spikes. There were many who hoped to see him continue until the 1932 Olympic Games.

"Robert Hager is fairly tall, six feet and three-fourths inches, limber in his hips, and willing to learn. These

were his main qualifications when he reported for the hurdles in 1928," writes Robert Simpson, track coach at Iowa State College. "His faults were many—for one thing, his arms and legs seemed to fly in all directions when he tried to clear a hurdle. His back leg was dragged far behind, and when he did finally land, he was twisted off line, and balance to the left, by his left arm being thrown violently around behind him. He also had the habit of looking around to see if he had cleared each hurdle.

"I rigged up a sort of harness for him to wear, which finally corrected him of the above-mentioned faults. He is so splay-footed that when he is running North and South his tracks are pointing East and West. This means that on a slow, soft track he gets very little traction. For this reason Bob must have a hard track to make record time. His light weight is a handicap under adverse conditions, as he weighs only 158 pounds.

"At the present time he has good form over the hurdles, using the correct diving 'shoot' form. He is inclined to nervousness, but is gradually getting over it. He now holds the Conference records in the 60-yard low hurdles, indoors, and the 120-yard high hurdles outdoors. He has one more season of competition."

Edward Farrell, track coach at Harvard, writes the following:

"Eugene E. Record is a big, strong, rugged boy and weighs 185 pounds. His execution over the high hurdles is not finished but over the lows his form is very, very good. He has two more years and should improve. He ran as anchor man on the one-mile relay team which broke the world's indoor record and has run the 440 in 49 seconds."

"Lacking some of the physical qualities of most outstanding high hurdlers, 'Jeddy' Welsh has made up for this by his speed and close attention to proper hurdling form," writes Mr. Wesson of Southern California. "Welsh works out a large part of the season with the sprinters and only the top-notch dash men can beat him. He takes his hurdles so closely that he appears in imminent danger of crashing into one of them when in a race, but because he does not have long legs and some of the other attributes of high hurdlers he has to rely on clipping the barriers closely and hitting high speed between them. He is a junior this year but may stay out of the University to work instead of returning for the spring semester. He is from Pasadena High School."

Of George J. Saling, Eric Wilson has this to say:

"The 1930 championship in win-

ning second places in major meets is claimed by George J. Saling, University of Iowa hurdler.

"For, in intercollegiate competition for the second year, Saling was runner-up for the title in four important meets—the Western Conference Indoor Championships, and the Illinois, Texas and Kansas Relays. He was beaten each time by the same man, Lee Sentman of Illinois.

"The finest attributes of Saling are his acrobatic agility, sprinter's speed, unusually long legs, and his keenly developed sense of rhythm. So limber are his muscles that he is able to touch his chest with his knee as he skims the hurdles.

"Saling's work over the high hurdles was equally noteworthy both on indoor and outdoor tracks. He twice forced Sentman to set a new American indoor record to beat him—8.5 seconds for the 70-yard highs at the Conference meet, and 9.2 for the 75-yard event at the Illinois Relays.

"Running in the anchor position, he helped his team set a new American record of 41 seconds for the 220-yard high hurdles shuttle relay at the Illinois indoor games. Saling also raced on Iowa sprint relay teams at relay meets.

"For the 120-yard high hurdles, Saling turned in a time of 14.7 seconds made in winning a trial heat in the Kansas games. He lost to Sentman at Kansas but pushed the Illini to a new meet record of 14.6 seconds, and was second to him also at the Texas carnival.

"A few hours before the Drake Relays, Saling was forced out by an infected leg, and after three weeks of idleness was unable to attain his early-season form. He did, however, create a new state record of 15 seconds for the high hurdles.

"The Iowan is not registered in the University this year, but expects to return for his final season of competition in 1932."

REGARDING Lee Sentman who heads the 220-yard hurdles, C. D. Werner, assistant track coach at the University, writes:

"In the fall of 1927 a lanky, young, track athlete, Lee Sentman, of Decatur High School, entered the University of Illinois. The fact that he had been an outstanding figure in schoolboy athletics failed to change his attitude, and he maintained his eager desire to become an outstanding hurdler.

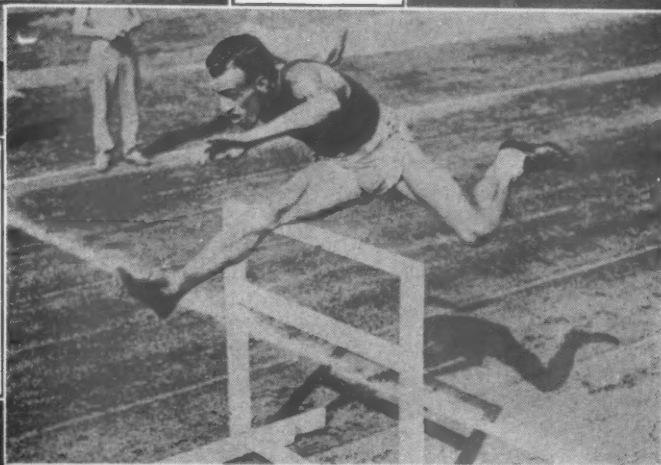
"Quite often the college coach is confronted with that most difficult problem of creating a desire to learn, mainly because the star athlete coming up from high school to college



(Above)
Edward Welsh,
University of
Southern California



(Above)
Wm. Carls,
University of
Southern California



(Left)
Steve Anderson,
University of Washington



(Left)
Podge Smith,
Stanford University

(Right)
Lee Sentman
University of Illinois



has become too favorably impressed with himself and has practically reached his peak. It is sad for this type of man upon his debut in college track, if his freshman team mates prove to him that, if he has reached his peak, it is not high enough.

"Sentman was not of this type. He was first of all, a 100 per cent competitor and loved the thrill of a race regardless of its outcome. He realized that to become proficient he must acquire better form. His efforts along such lines have been constant and untiring. Even now, in his senior year at the University, with several championship performances and world's records to his credit he is always prying into his form and correcting faults or perfecting details, regardless of their seemingly fine pointedness. It is not at all unusual to find him the first man out for an evening's practice and the last to leave."

"His performance has been marked with gradual improvement since his entry into intercollegiate track, and he has been very consistent. A coach rarely depends on the hurdles to bring in sure points because the nature of the race is too hazardous and reliable.

"Sentman was undefeated in his collegiate high hurdle races last season except in the National Collegiate Meet where he finished second to Anderson of Washington by inches in a race which was of world's record time. (Later the same day Sentman established a National Collegiate Meet record in winning the low hurdles.)

"Sentman's ultimate objective is the 1932 Olympics and his present efforts are all to that end. I, personally, feel that if he weighed twenty pounds more than his present 160, it would be a great asset to him. His form is not perfect, but it is becoming mighty hard to detect the faults. Besides his hurdling, Sentman has broad jumped over twenty-three feet, and has been an indoor conference champion in the high jump."

Regarding Robert O. Welch, of the University of Missouri, Coach Huff writes:

"Welch is nineteen years old, five feet, eleven and three-fourths inches tall, and weighs 155 pounds. He spent one year at William Jewell College where he ran the century and furlong dashes, his best time for these events being 10.2 seconds and 22.7 seconds. He was lead-off man on the Mile Relay and never failed to give his team an advantage. Nineteen-thirty was his first season as a low hurdler. His first high class performances were in the annual

Missouri-Kansas Dual, where he set a new dual meet record of 24 seconds flat, and at the Big Six Conference Meet, where he set a new conference record of 23.3, around one turn. These two records will replace those made by "Bob" Simpson more than a decade ago. This being his first year in the hurdles, his form was not all that is to be desired but he made up in speed and endurance what he may have lacked in form. Welch has one more season of competition remaining."

Frank G. Anderson, track coach at Texas A & M, says that "Don B. Slocumb has the combination of a long stride and the necessary speed to make a good hurdler. Slocumb likes his event and spends much time in the fall of the year becoming thoroughly acquainted with hurdling. A tendency to straight-leg the leading leg has kept his time down in the high hurdles. This year we hope to have him master the proper knee bend of the lead-leg in this event without which it is impossible to get the proper body bend over the high hurdle. The low hurdles do not require this body bend and it is this race that has given him the best results. Slocumb is a very steady hurdler. He has demonstrated the ability to run neck and neck with a man for nine hurdles and then pull away to win over the tenth which again demonstrates that a hurdler must learn to pay strict attention to his own race regardless of his field. His form over the low hurdle is orthodox, his stride between the hurdles is well graduated. He leaves the ground some eight feet in front of the hurdle and makes no effort to chop the lead-leg down in front of the hurdle, thus maintaining the same rhythm of arm and leg action over the hurdle. Slocumb has been the Southwest Conference low hurdle champion for the last two years."

"Bill Carls of Southern California is an outstanding example of what can be accomplished by faithful training and hard work," is the opinion of Alfred Wesson. "He is relatively short for an I.C.A.A.A. hurdle champion, and his success last year in big meets was due largely to his perfection of form. He is not naturally fast, but has developed a great deal along this line and has the stamina to make a strong finish. Short-legged champion hurdlers are scarce, as the lanky loose-jointed type usually makes good more easily in this event, but Carls by sheer hard work has made himself a stellar performer in his event. He is from Long Beach High School and is a junior this year."

Information from Frank Potts,

track coach at the University of Colorado, is as follows:

"John Robinson was undefeated in the low hurdles until eliminated in a fast heat at the National Collegiate Meet during the 1930 season. He was consistent at about 24 seconds, and only once did he get under that.

"Being a Denver boy, Robinson had very good preparatory school instruction on how to hurdle. Few changes in his form were necessary. His speed and endurance have improved greatly in the past two years, which is really the best part of his race. His high hurdle form is far from perfect, but this does not seem to bother his getting over the lows. He uses the orthodox seven between, rising further back from the hurdle than the average runner.

"Robinson is a good trainer and hard worker. He is a good competitor and a good sport, in victory and defeat. We are looking forward to his being an even better hurdler in 1931."

"Roy Bailie is making a name for himself in the high and low hurdles and broad jump as well as with the Notre Dame varsity football squad at left end," is the opinion of Joseph S. Petritz, director of sports publicity. "Bailie is a senior, stands six feet, and weighs 174 pounds. He was a star broad jumper at Fairfax High School, Hollywood, Calif., but he had never done any hurdling before coming to Notre Dame. Coach John P. Nicholson discovered his ability in the low hurdles during his sophomore year, and last season, his junior year, he was also used in the high hurdles. He is better in the quarter mile hurdles than in any other event. His best performances are: broad jump, 23 feet; low hurdles, 23.9 seconds; high hurdles, 15.2 seconds. He uses the extreme stretch in clearing both high and low hurdles and an extreme body dip in the high hurdles with the right hand forward and the left hand back as taught by Coach Nicholson. His 7.3 seconds in the 65-yard low hurdles indoors is the present record for the Central Intercollegiate Conference."

"Ernest Payne is the ideal tall, lanky type for a hurdler and has very good form," says Mr. Wesson. "He is a slow starter but a strong finisher. He has only fair speed which has kept him from being a champion, but he has a great finishing drive when running behind and has shot out in front numerous times after trailing badly over the last hurdle. He is from Chaffey Union High School at Ontario and is a senior and captain of the Trojan team this season."

Regarding the Princeton hurdler his coach, Keene Fitzpatrick, writes:



(Above)
John Robinson,
University of Colorado



(Above)
Ernie Payne, University
of Southern California



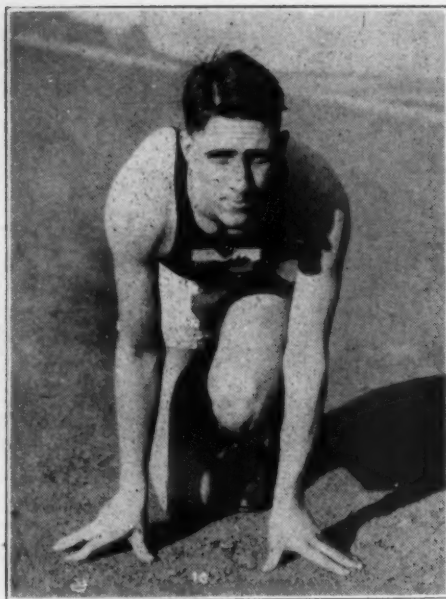
(Left)
Don Slocum,
Texas A. & M.



(Left)
Jack Carmen,
University of
Oklahoma



(Right)
Robert Hager,
Iowa State
College



Willis Lamson, University of Nebraska

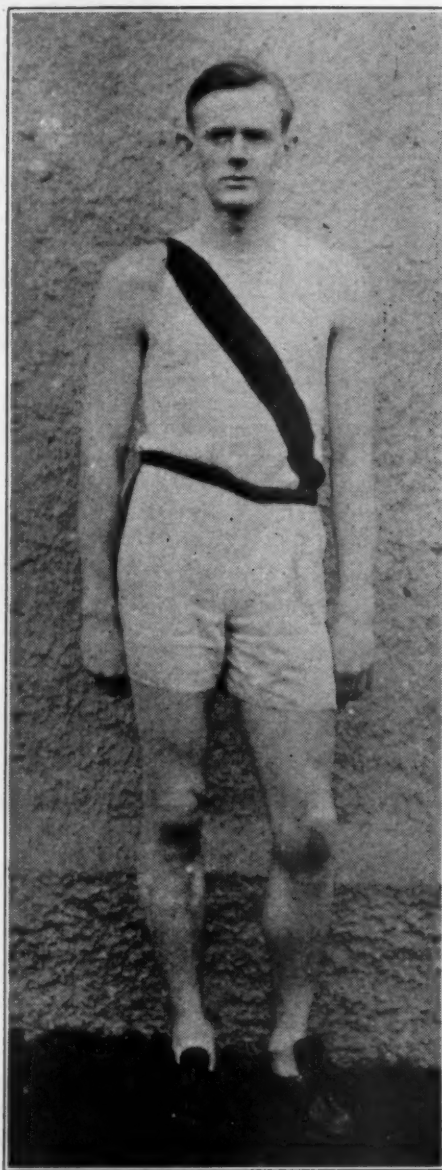
"Johnny Lincoln came in second in the Caledonian Games with a time of 24.8 seconds. In the North Carolina meet he won first place of 24.3 seconds. In the Yale Meet Lincoln again won with 24 flat. He duplicated his Yale performance in the Cornell Meet. In the Intercollegiates Lincoln placed third in the finals, the winning time being 23.7. At Stamford Bridge in the Oxford-Cambridge Meet Lincoln was third, the winning time being 24.7. Lincoln was graduated last June, the year being his last in intercollegiate competition."

"Jack Carmen is a high and low hurdler who used the standard form outdoors and adhered closely to the standard form indoors with one exception, the control of his back leg, which he whipped through fast with the knee high in the shorter indoor hurdle races" is an interesting fact written by John Jacobs, track coach at the University of Oklahoma. "Carmen holds the Missouri Valley Conference record of 5.9 seconds for the 50-yard low hurdles (four hurdles) and his 6.5 seconds for the 50-yard high (four hurdles) is a tie for the conference record. His mark of 23.7 seconds for the 220-yard low hurdles outdoors is the present University of Oklahoma record. However, the short indoor races were his best distances. Carmen was in no way temperamental. Every race was just another race with him. The only time he ever made exceptional marks was when he had a badly sprained ankle or a cracked knee, then he seemed to wake up and was unbeatable. The night he set the Missouri Valley Conference record of 5.9 sec-

onds for the 50-yard lows his ankle was so badly swollen that he was helped to the starting mark. Trainers and team physicians who looked at the ankle predicted he would not be able to run. His record-smashing feat followed. Carmen was strong on any race up through the 440."

L. T. Saalwaechter, track coach at North Dakota State College, writes as follows:

"Ole Sand's track experience was



John Lincoln, Princeton University

brief and unique, especially in the low hurdles. Coming from Norway he entered North Dakota State College as a sophomore without any previous experience whatever. In our annual Interfraternity meet he won the 100 and 220-yard dashes with yards to spare. Anyone could see at a glance that he was a natural, but far from finished, runner. He had a very slow start and was too slow for the 100 and 220 in fast competition. How-

ever, he managed to run the 100 in 9 seconds before he graduated. During his first year I tried to interest him in the hurdles, but due to a knee injury sustained while playing soccer in Norway, I could not keep him from jumping, and as a result his time was very slow. In his junior year I succeeded in getting him interested in the low hurdles but one night he hit his knee and was out of competition until just a week before the Conference Meet. He won the 100 and 220 Conference dashes that year.

"Early in the spring of his senior year I had him change so that he went over the hurdle with his good knee last, giving him enough confidence so that he would run through rather than jump over the hurdle.

"There is one thing peculiar about Sand's form in the low hurdles. Although he never got down as low over the hurdles as a coach would like, nevertheless he had such powerful and long strides that instead of losing a step along about the sixth or seventh hurdle, as most inexperienced hurdlers will do, Sand gained a little at each hurdle and I had to have him alternate on the seventh hurdle or else he would be too close on his take-off on his last hurdle. This is the first time I have ever had this experience in coaching a low hurdler.

I believe that if Sand is properly coached, he will develop into good Olympic material because of the fact that his experience in college in the low hurdles was so very brief."

Of Byron Grant, Mr. Armstrong writes:

"Buck" Grant came to the University of Utah with but little track experience, this being confined to par-



George Saling, University of Iowa



Byron Grant, University of Utah

ticipation in the broad jump a few times in high school. He was picked out of a gymnasium class as a track prospect. He is about six feet tall and weighs 155 pounds.

"He now holds the Rocky Mountain Conference high jump record of 6 feet, 3½ inches and has broad jumped 23 feet, 8 inches. He runs the high hurdles in 14.8 and the low hurdles in 24.8 seconds.

"Grant is an ideal athlete, a clean liver, willing worker and has a will to win besides being a great competitor.

"In the high jump he uses the western form which he has perfected very well and usually gets his full height over the bar. He likes the high hurdles best and has excellent form. He has a good body lean and is loose in the hips, with a good snap coming down from the hurdles, coupled with a good sense of timing and rhythm. He is not a very fast sprinter and depends on his form to carry him through. Grant can stand more work than the average track man."

"By duplicating three of his major championships of 1929 and by adding two more to his list, Edward L. Gordon, Jr., the University of Iowa's negro broad jumper, retained his position as leading American collegian in the event," writes Eric Wilson.

"The lanky athlete, who competed with the American team in the 1928 Olympic games, leaped to the National Collegiate title for the second successive year, and in so doing, broke his personal record by clearing an even twenty-five feet.

"Throughout both the indoor and outdoor seasons Gordon's winning marks in all meets averaged 24 feet, 3 inches. His titles and distance made in winning each were: Illinois Relays, 24 feet, 4¾ inches; Kansas Relays, 24 feet, 6¼ inches; Drake



Ole Sand, North Dakota State College



Robert O. Welch, Univ. of Missouri

(Left) Roy Bailie, University of Notre Dame

Relays, 24 feet; Western Conference Meet, 24 feet, 8¼ inches; and National Collegiate Championship, 25 feet.

"Gordon is six feet, three inches tall, weighs 180 pounds and is twenty-one years old. Another year of intercollegiate competition confronts him, and he is likely to try for the 1932 American Olympic team.

"The Iowan never has been a smooth performer, and his 1930 form was little different from that of his sophomore season. He depends upon fair speed, precise hitting of the take-off board, and a powerful spring high in the air, coupled with a tremendous scissors kick, his long legs flailing the air.

"Gordon also can high jump, although he did not compete in this event so much as in 1929. He won the state championship, however, with a 6 foot, 2¾ inch-leap for a new record. In 1929, he shared the Western Conference outdoor title and



Eugene E. Record, Harvard University

placed second in the National Collegiate Meet.

"As a high hurdler, the negro raced on the shuttle relay team which set a new American record at the Illinois games, but lacked the polish necessary to score in the championship meet."

Reports from Stanford University regarding Arnold West and Virgil Dowell with records of 24 feet, 7¾ inches and 24 feet, 5¾ inches are as follows:

"Arnold West is tall and slender and has a great deal of natural speed which he uses to good advantage going down the runway. He has a great deal of spring and arches himself outward after leaving the board."

"Virgil Dowell is comparatively short and stocky but has just as much speed as West. Dowell has a great drive off the board and gathers in mid air, throwing himself forward without losing balance on the descent."

"Darrell Hamilton of the University of Colorado," according to his coach, Frank Potts, "was one of the most consistent broad jumpers in the country last year, never failing to place, including the National Collegiate and National A. A. U. meets. Hamilton is fair in the sprints, hurdles and high jumps, all of which give him the qualifications of a broad jumper. In high school he had natural ability enough, but poor training and competition in several events kept him from being an outstanding athlete in any one event. In his sophomore year in college he was good for twenty-three feet, but in 1930 he was able on his best jump of the season in conference competition to get 24 feet, 4½ inches, and once in late-season practice, even farther. Should he continue to improve as he

has during the past three years, undoubtedly he will be an Olympic prospect in 1932.

"Hamilton uses the orthodox hitch kick, getting very good balance and height, along with a fair landing. He takes a fairly long run, using the mark system, and seldom misses his take-off. His determination and fight, with the ability to get better as the competition grows stronger, make him an ideal man to work with."

Harry Hillman, track coach at Dartmouth, has the following to say of R. B. Donner:

"Donner has been jumping three years at Dartmouth College, having improved each year and the year 1932 should find him at his best. He is probably one of the best broad jumpers in the East at this time. He has consistently jumped over twenty-four feet and shows promise of getting past the 25 foot-mark. Donner is not a rugged type of athlete, being rather tall and rangy and more of the wiry type.

"Donner has good speed and uses the hitch kick method, attaining very good height in his jumps. His hitch kick shows plenty of action and effort and he finishes his jump by throwing his legs almost in front of his body and rather high. When he attains perfection in this final drive he should do over twenty-five.

"Donner has a brother, W. S., who besides being a backfield man on the football squad is also a very promi-

nent broad jumper having cleared 23 feet as a freshman last season."

Alfred Wesson writes as follows of Southern California's two broad jumpers:

"Howard Paul is light and small and has become a good broad jumper through his speed and consistently good form. He is not very powerful in the take-off but has a good kick in mid-air and attains plenty of altitude. He had many jumps around



Virgil Dowell, Stanford University



C. Tomsen, University of Nebraska

24 feet, 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches. He is a junior and is from Long Beach High School."



Edward Hamm, Georgia Tech



Darrell Hamilton, University of Colorado

the 24-foot mark last year, his longest leap being 24 feet, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, made by placing in the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet. He is a senior and is from Santa Ana High School."

"Richard Barber is a strongly built young man and hits the take-off board hard and with plenty of power. He has no kick in mid-air, using the hip swing. His speed is good, but his drive at the take-off is apparently his chief asset in attaining long jumps. His best mark last year was

THE high jump list is headed by Bert Nelson of Butler University. The following information came from his track coach, Hermon Phillips:

"Bert Nelson, a high jumper who had an in and out season during 1929-30, is from Chicago. He started his athletic career off at Butler during his freshman year by winning the Junior A. A. U. high jump championship with a leap of 6 feet 3 inches. Nelson's great feat during the last season was his wonderful performance in the dual meet between Notre Dame and Butler last February in which he established a new world's



R. B. Donner, Dartmouth College



Richard Barber, University of Southern California

indoor record of 6 feet, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

"Nelson is one of the few jumpers who has achieved great success with a form different from one of the standard forms. Nelson's form is more of the freak type. He takes a very short run, starting about twenty-five feet from the bar and coming directly toward it from the front. He starts his jump as a scissor jumper, kicking high with his right leg. As the leg comes up even with the bar, Nelson twists his back in such a way as to pull his left leg over the bar as his body is falling. He really turns away from the bar on a scissor instead of toward it. This, of course, causes his back to lie against the bar; and this makes a complete lay out, thus making it possible for him to achieve such great heights. I never

tried to change this form although I recognized that Nelson could jump well over six feet with the so-called western roll. I believe that improving a natural form is more effective



Howard Paul, University of Southern California



Arnold West, Stanford University

than changing to an orthodox one."

Southern California's two representatives in the high jump list are commented upon by Alfred Wesson as follows:

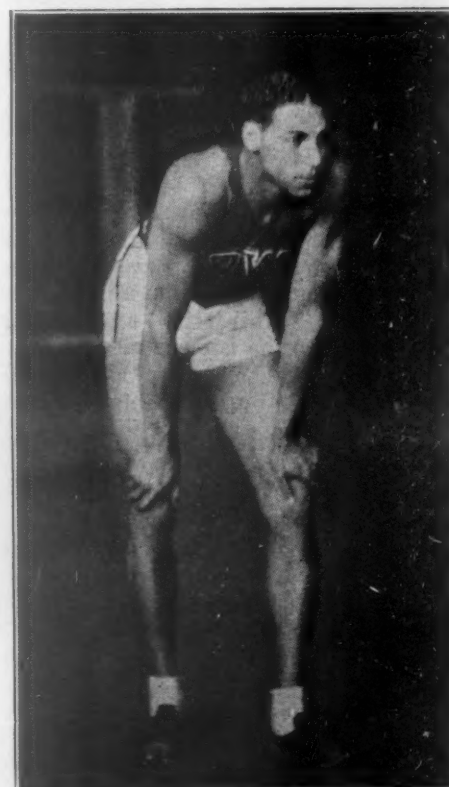
"James Stewart is the well built, easy moving, relaxed type of athlete, ideal for such events as high jumping. He has the western roll down to perfection and has cleared 6 feet, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Stewart's high jumping success is unusual in that he weighs 195 pounds, a big load to hoist over the bar at close to world's record height. He is a junior and comes from Fort Worth, Texas."

"Robert Van Osdal is the antithesis of the generally accepted athletic type, being slender and almost awkward in ordinary appearance. He is springy and panther-like in his running and has shown rapid improvement due to careful attention to form and training routine. He uses the Osborne roll and has cleared 6 feet, 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. He is a dental student and is remaining out of the University this year to earn money to continue his course in the future. He was a sophomore last season. He comes from Compton High School."

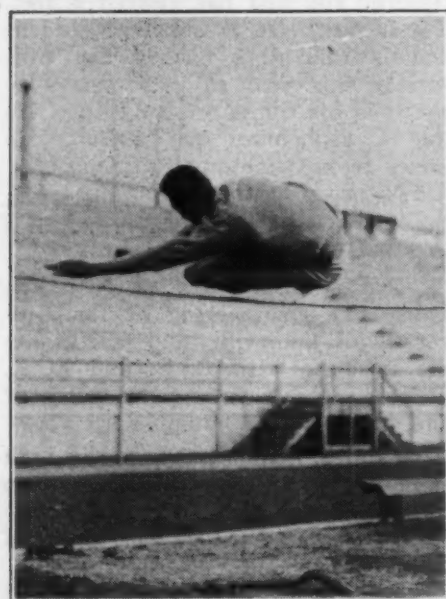
Tom King, director of athletics at the University of Louisville, writes as follows:

"Charles Brady is a senior in the College of Engineering at the University of Louisville, and will graduate in June with B. S. and E. E. degrees. He is twenty-two years of age, and has been jumping six years.

"He first became interested in high jumping through an article written by Harold Osborn. His idea of the form he wanted to use was gathered



Edward L. Gordon, University of Iowa



*Parker Shelby, University of Oklahoma
(Two views)*

from some pictures with this same article.

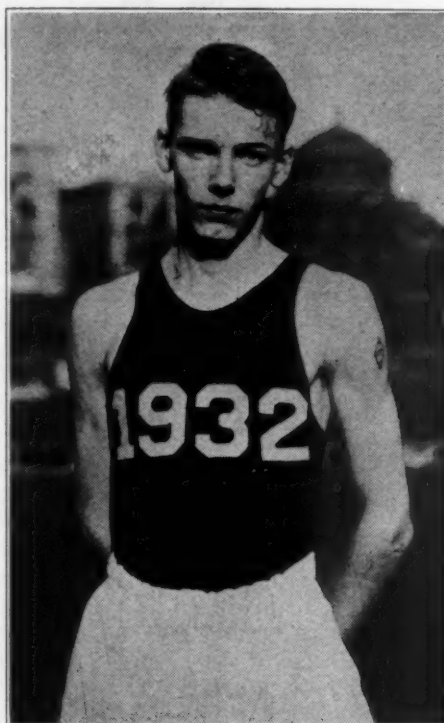
"During his high school days he was able to reach a height of 5 feet, 9 inches, but had not acquired the correct form at that time. Since coming to the University and seeing Osborn jump, he copies, to a certain extent, the style used by Osborn and he has shown steady improvement since that time.

"During his sophomore year he reached six feet, one inch both indoors and outdoors. In his junior year, he set a new southern record at the S. I. A. A. Track Meet in Clinton, S. C., at 6 feet, 3 inches. That same year indoors he jumped 6 feet, 3¾ inches. At the Kentucky State Meet last year, he broke his own record, setting a new one at 6 feet, 4½ inches. He also went over the same height indoors in an invitational meet last year.

"Late in the season he pulled a

muscle and was never able to do better than 6 feet, 2 inches after that. He has competed two years at the National Meet in Chicago, but has found the gravel take-off there unsuited to his style of jumping, and as a result has not been able to do his best at this meet. His leg has completely recovered, and I look for him to do much better this year than he has ever done before.

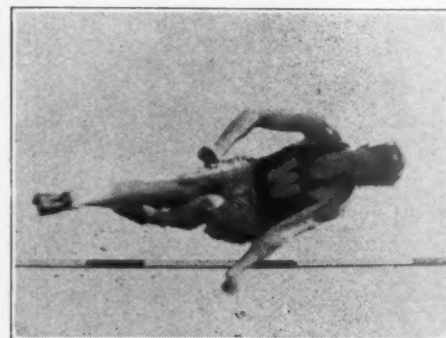
"His training for his specialty is



Wm. H. O'Conner, Columbia University

different from that of the average jumper because of necessity. He is working his way through school and carries a paper route each morning before coming to school. On this route he rides a bicycle and walks approximately six miles every day. This has greatly aided his leg development, and has given him great elasticity in his legs. He begins his training by doing some running every day, and after starting to jump, he jumps one day each week for height, and has three short workouts on other days for form.

"He is very much interested in high jumping, is exceptionally intelligent, and is an easy boy to work with. Because of these qualities, I believe that he will do a great deal better in the next two years than he has ever done before. He would be a fine pole vaulter if he were able to give enough time to this event. He has done 12 feet, 6 inches without any particular training for the event.



Ted Shaw, University of Wisconsin



Bert Nelson, Butler University

His only work in the pole vault is his competition during the meet.

"I am expecting that this year will be the best year that he has had, and I feel he will make an improvement in his height for several years to come."

The records of Wm. B. O'Conner in the high jump as received from his coach, Carl Merner, are:

High Jump Penn Relays, 1st, 1930; I. C. A. A. A. Indoor 1930, tie for 1st, 6 feet, 3½ inches; I. C. A. A. A. Outdoor 1930, 1st, 6 feet, 3½ inches. He uses the western roll.

Regarding Ted Shaw, Mr. Downer writes:

"In his first year of competition, in 1930, Ted Shaw was a consistent winner in the high jump and at the 1930 Kansas Relays he cleared 6 feet, 6 3/16 inches, the Wisconsin record and one of the best jumps ever made by a mid-western college athlete. He is consistently good for around 6 feet, 3 inches.

Shaw is also a fine pole vaulter and hurdler, but Coach Jones has had him confine his competition, thus far, to the high jump.

"Shaw is five feet, eleven inches in height and weighs 150 pounds. He uses the western form and his technique is so good that his style has never been questioned. Rather frail in build, Shaw is somewhat handi-



Thomas H. Warne, Northwestern University



James Stewart, University of Southern California



Charles Brady, University of Louisville
(Two views)



Verne McDermont, University of Illinois



Robert Van Osdel, University of Southern California

capped by adverse conditions but when everything is right for him, as it was at the Kansas Relays, 'the sky is the limit.' He has filled out a bit in a year and is expected to be a standby of this year's Badger track team.

"The Badger jumper prepared at Oak Park High School. He is a good student and is this year trying for a competitive scholarship."

THE name of Tom Warne heads the list of ten pole vaulters, selected by the National Collegiate Rules Committee for honorable mention. Regarding Warne, Frank Hill writes as follows:

"During 1930, Tommy Warne of Northwestern enjoyed one of the most successful seasons in the history of collegiate pole vaulting. Marks of 13 feet, 9¾ inches, 13 feet, 11 inches, and 13 feet, 11½ inches made on successive Saturdays at the Kansas, Drake, and Ohio Relays showed him to be the most consistent of the world's great vaulters. In the National Collegiate Meet he cleared 13 feet, 9⅞ inches to break the record set the year before by himself and by

the late Ward Edmonds of Stanford who succumbed to infantile paralysis during the past year. A bad cross-wind which prevented his closest competitors from clearing better than thirteen feet, may have saved the world's record at which Tommy has been aiming for the past two years.

"Warne accompanied a group of American collegians on an invasion of Northern Europe sponsored by the A. A. U. during the summer. Pete Bowen of Pittsburgh, Ed Hamm of Georgia Tech, Steve Anderson of Washington were other members of this group. In foreign competition Tommy won all ten of his starts, doing 4.2 meters on three occasions. This is the height at which Sabin Carr won the Olympics for the States in 1928. In only one meet was Warne forced to go to this height to win, a Jap carrying the fight all the way in the Oslo meet. Returning to the States, Tommy competed at Pittsburgh in the National A. A. U. Meet, but was forced to withdraw because of an injured ankle sustained while he and Fred Sturdy, the ex-Yale star, were deadlocked in a tie. Four days later in the British Empire Games at Chicago, Tommy finished first with a vault of 13 feet, 5¼ inches. An examination made after this meet disclosed the serious nature of the injury sustained at the Pittsburgh meet. A bone had been broken and an operation has since been necessary, a small portion of bone having been removed from his foot.

"Powerfully and compactly built, Tommy gets tremendous momentum from his take-off. A free swing, timed perfectly to a powerful pull-up, and followed by a fly-away release of the pole, completes his vault."

"Pole vaulting is one of the most difficult of all field events to master. It requires a certain amount of speed in running, a great deal of co-ordination and skill at the take-off, relaxation to swing and unusual arm and shoulder strength in the pull-up and push-away. To find a vault prospect with all of these qualifications is well nigh impossible," writes C. D. Werner, assistant track coach at the University of Illinois.

"When Verne McDermont began his college career at the University of Illinois, he came with the enviable record of approaching 13 feet while in high school at Riverside, California. Mac had one thing which was developed fairly well when he came here—the ability to co-ordinate at the take-off. He has since perfected a very good swing, and increased his running speed so as to allow a higher grip on the vaulting pole. Arm and shoulder exercises have built up that part of his body until one would

hardly recognize his freshman photos as those of the same fellow.

"McDermont developed from a 13 feet, 4 inches pole vaulter to a conference champion holding the Big Ten record of 13 feet, 10½ inches, all in one season, which is quite a feat. He deserves great credit for his advance but can not yet be regarded as a finished vaulter in every particular. He still lacks consistency in having a straight swing, on account of placing his foot improperly at the take-off and he must learn to finish his swing so that his push-away will be effective, rather than a seeming fall from the pole.

"McDermont is also an excellent all-around athlete, having placed well up on the all-around events at most of the large relay meets."

"A model of consistency in pole vaulting is Henry F. Canby, University of Iowa athlete, for his heights in championship meets of 1930 averaged about 13 feet, 3 inches," writes Eric Wilson. "This sturdily-built Hawkeye, who weighs 150 pounds and is five feet, eight and one-half inches tall, is the holder of the Western Conference indoor record of 13 feet, 7½ inches, set in 1929.

"Long hours of gymnasium work in early season have developed his pull-up muscles to a high degree of strength, and he has worked the timing of his run down to a precise science. He also is skilled at planting the pole, and his arch over the bar is executed with deft agility.

"Canby's best performance of 1930 measured 13 feet, 6¾ inches when he tied for second at the Kansas Relays. He vaulted 13 feet, 4½ inches to share the Southern Methodist Relays' mark with Tom Warne of Northwestern, and set a state record of 13 feet, 3½ inches.

"Some of the Iowan's places were: second, Conference Indoor Meet; tied for second at Texas, Kansas and Drake games; and third at Illinois Indoor Carnival. His only mediocre showings were at the Conference Outdoor Meet when he placed fourth, and at the National Collegiate Meet, tying for fifth."

"William Hubbard had good form in which he had a strong pull-up and a well-timed spring," remarks Alfred Wesson. "This has assisted Hubbard in becoming an outstanding vaulter with a height of 13 feet, 6 inches to his credit. Although tall and heavier than the average vaulter, he had good speed, and his splendid vaulting form from his take-off on up came from careful attention to every detail of this somewhat intricate part of field events. He came from San Diego and was a senior last year."

Coach Farrell of Harvard believes

Oscar Sutermeister's form is very near perfection. "A. C. Gilbert, Olympic Champion in 1908 says of him, 'He has the most finished form of any man I have ever seen. All he needs is a little more strength and stamina and that will come with age'. Not yet nineteen years of age he is bound for greater heights. He appears now as America's hope in the 1932 Olympic games."

"The chief reason that Lloyd Lansrud is a good pole vaulter is that he wants to be one," remarks Franklin P. Johnson, Track Coach at Drake University. "Like a number of the better present day vaulters he is of only average height, five feet, seven inches, and weighs 164 pounds, which naturally makes his a stocky build. He has excellent arms and shoulders, as might be expected, and is fast, being capable of about 10.5 seconds in the hundred.

"Lansrud's form is about the same as most vaulters, the only important difference being his exceptional jack-knife over the bar. Several years of practice at this style of vault has enabled him to get the timing of it just right, and although much has been said against the jack and in favor of the sweep or swing over the bar, it remains probably the best style for this type of vaulter.

"Lansrud is just the type of athlete any coach would like to work with. He is a conscientious trainer and a consistent performer. In 1930 during the outdoor season he failed to clear 13 feet in only one meet. His best mark for the year was 13 feet, 3½ inches, made at the Texas Relays. Considering his size and build, his 'ceiling' is very likely around 13 feet, 6 inches which he hopes to reach this season."

"Improving his vaulting from 11 feet, 6 inches in high school to 13 feet, 3 inches in his senior year in college, Bill Livingston has shown what can be done by a boy of ordinary build who is interested sufficiently in a sport to work hard at it," states Mr. Wesson. "Because he is without unusual muscular development, he has to rely entirely upon a swing and accurate timing to carry him to good vaulting heights. He placed in both the I. C. A. A. A. A. and N. C. A. A. meets last year."

From Dan Beattie, assistant track coach at Colorado Agricultural College, comes the following information regarding Marvin Harvey:

"Harvey is a natural born athlete. Besides being a track man, he is a good swimmer, a wrestler, and a hockey player. The Fort Collins Hockey Team of which he has been a member for the past three years,

has been undefeated during that time.

"Harvey is a man of slight build, height five feet, ten inches, and weighs 140 pounds. He is fairly fast. This fact, and the fact that he has a pair of beautifully developed shoulders account for his success in pole vaulting.

"As a grammar school boy, Harvey began his track training, winning many laurels in local competition. While in high school he was a member of two national champion track teams, winning points in the pole vault and in the hammer throw for the Fort Collins High School at Chicago.

"In college he has shown considerable versatility. He can broad jump twenty-two feet, can run both high and low hurdles in good time. In spite of his size he has thrown the 16-pound hammer better than 145 feet. In 1928 he won the high jump event in the Rocky Mountain Conference with a performance of close to six feet. In 1930, he broke

the Rocky Mountain Conference record in the pole vault with a leap of 13 feet, 1 inch.

"Harvey is now a senior at the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort



Lloyd Lansrud, Drake University



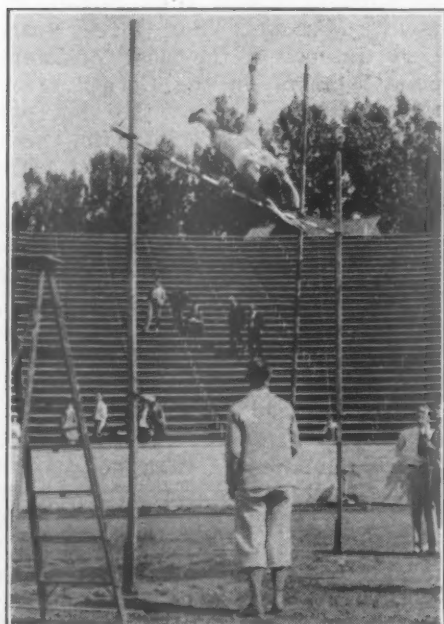
William Hubbard, University of Southern California



Henry F. Canby, University of Iowa



William Livingston, University of Southern California



Marvin Harvey, Colorado Agricultural College



Robert Robinson, University of Oregon

Collins, and consequently enters his last year of competition. As a fitting recognition of the service which he has rendered the track teams at Colorado Aggies, and as a tribute to his

pleasing personality and willingness to work, Harvey has been chosen as captain for the season of 1931.

"Harvey's method of going over the bar is, to say the least, freakish, deviating in a pronounced way from any method usually shown in a meet. The untrained eye might not detect its peculiarity, but a student of pole vaulting could not fail to see its uniqueness.

"The carriage of the pole is correct, and the run smooth with an even stride somewhat shorter than that used by most pole vaulters. Harvey carries the pole on his right side, takes off with his left foot, but kicks across and swings up on the left side of the pole. This has a tendency to throw him slightly to the left. His speed and pull-up, however, are sufficient to overcome this tendency."

"Bobby Robinson's success in pole vaulting is his speed. He has a very strong pull-up, good jack-knife of the body, but fails on his press-up. His

best mark last year was 13 feet, 6½ inches. This is his senior year and he should go fourteen," writes Coach Hayward.

TWO Stanford men by their puts of 52 feet, 1½ inches and 51 feet, 2¾ inches head the ten shot putters of 1930.

Regarding Harlow Rothert and Eric Krenz, Mr. Liebendorfer writes:

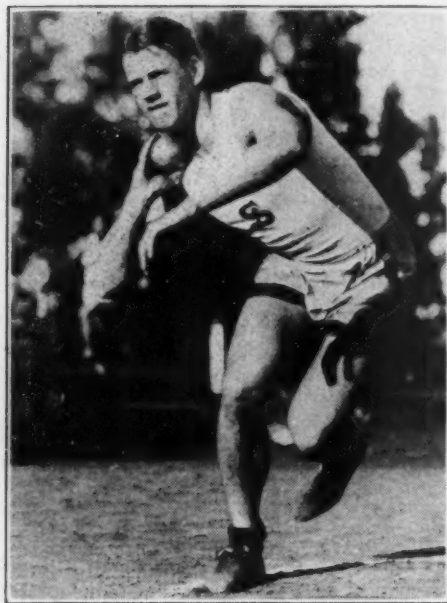
"Harlow Rothert is probably the greatest all around athlete in America today. He has played three years of football, three years of basketball (twice elected captain), and has competed three years in track. Rothert is also an honor student. Rothert's best event was the shot in which he has done better than 52 feet. He has tremendous power, and great natural co-ordination. He gets plenty of 'fingers' into the shot and uses the

reverse to splendid advantage.

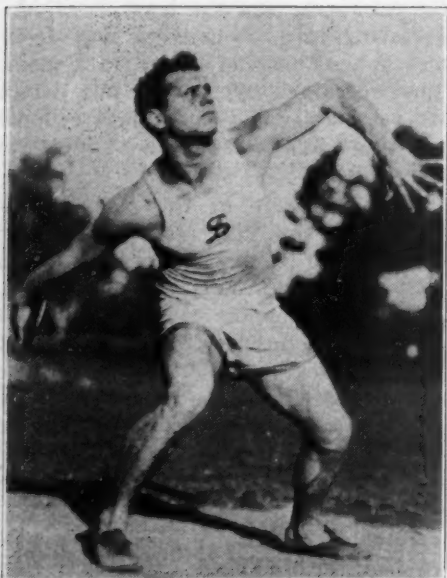
"Eric Krenz is a splendid example of form perfection. Inferior physically (height, weight, and reach) to almost every man against whom he competed, he has perfected his form through extremely hard work. Krenz and Rothert in many respects used the same form in the shot and discus."

Coach Edmundson sends the following information regarding Paul Jessup:

"Jessup is twenty-two years old,



Harlow Rothert, Stanford University



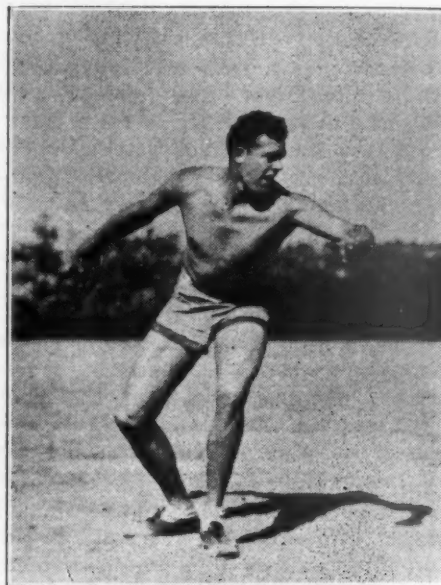
Eric Krenz, Stanford University



Sammy Behr, University of Wisconsin

six feet, seven inches tall and weighs 240 pounds. He came from Whatcom High School, Bellingham, Washington.

"There is nothing different in the style that Jessup uses from that of the standard or orthodox type. On account of his height he had considerable difficulty in remaining in the ring during his early career, but he has learned to keep his balance in a vertical plane over his pivoting foot, and has developed a tremendous



Paul Jessup, University of Washington

amount of speed for a man of his size. This speed is developed throughout the turn with not too much emphasis on the start.

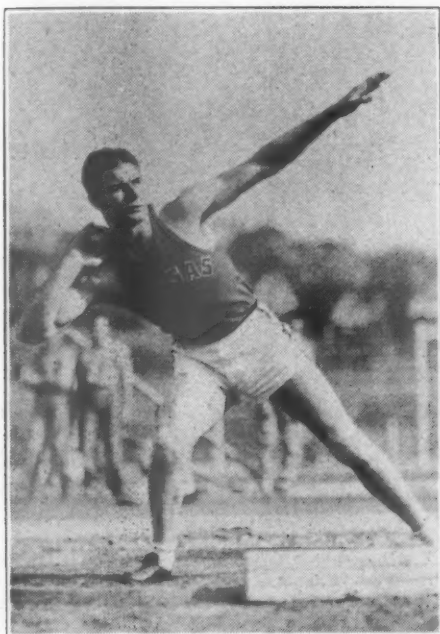
"His throw of 169 feet, 8¾ inches at Pittsburgh in the A. A. U. Meet had been preceded by one of 170 feet in practice. It is the opinion of Jessup and myself that he is yet going to improve this world's record in the discus.

"Jessup has had his three years of varsity competitions, but he is taking law at the University of Washington and will continue to work out during the next two years, probably competing in A. A. U. competition, with a view to trying for the 1932 Olympic Games."

Coach Moakley writes:

"Lawrence H. Levy, Cornell '30, prepared at Soldan High School, St. Louis, Missouri. For three years Levy was one of the most consistent point winners on the Cornell track team. His event was the shot put and some of his outstanding performances are as follows: 1st place in the Cornell-Michigan Indoor Dual Meet in 1930, 49 feet, 1 inch; 3rd place in the Outdoor Intercollegiates in 1930, 48 feet, 9½ inches; 1st place in the Indoor Intercollegiates in 1930, 47 feet, 8⅞ inches. He was the winner of the shot put in the Oxford-Cambridge-Princeton-Cornell Meet held in England last July.

"Levy had a record of 44 feet with the 12-pound shot when he entered Cornell. He is a powerfully built athlete weighing 200 pounds. He was a substitute guard on the football team. He has very strong legs which he used to advantage in his work. His method of putting the shot was built on the style affected by the Pacific Coast shot putters."



James Bausch, University of Kansas

"Steady improvement throughout the 1930 season was shown by Robert Hall," writes Mr. Wesson. "Hall is six feet, three inches in height, weighs over 200 pounds and with this build has tremendous possibilities as a weight star. His best put was 48 feet, 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches last year, while his best discus mark was 157 feet, 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches. He works conscientiously on his form and showed good speed in shooting across the ring and a strong wrist snap in his weight throwing last season. Hall's prep work was done in Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas."

Lawson Robertson, track coach at the University of Pennsylvania, comments on Bernard Berlinger as follows:

"Berlinger's form in the shot put is more or less orthodox. He depends principally on his leg drive and it is chiefly because of his fast, strong legs that he is able to cross the circle without loss of speed and co-ordination."

"His arm thrust might be improved upon if he were to specialize in shot putting, but it would seem that the different muscles that he uses in pole vaulting have been a hindrance to the development of his wrist snap."

Of Sam Behr, Mr. Downer says:

"Sam Behr, Rockford, Illinois, has won every Conference shot putting contest in which he has competed for two years, including both the indoor and outdoor title events in 1929 and 1930. He has broken the Conference record in the shot oftener than any other athlete and is consistently good for about forty-nine feet."

"Behr is also a capable performer

in the discus, high jump and sprints. He is a six-foot high jumper and placed second in the discus in the Big Ten classic last spring. Behr has also been a regular member of the Wisconsin varsity football team for



Hugh Rhea, University of Nebraska



Bernard Berlinger, University of Pennsylvania

three years, playing halfback and quarterback. He is six feet tall and weighs 190 pounds.

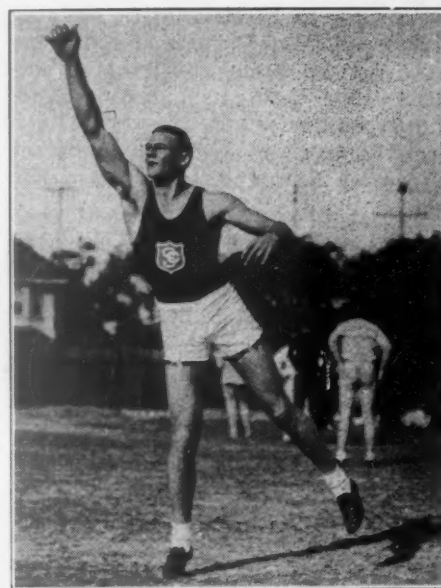
"Although carrying the heavy work of the pre-med course, Behr has consistently earned grades entitling him to scholastic honors."

Earl Potter, publicity director of the University of Kansas, sends the following information regarding James A. Bausch:

"Bausch is six feet, one-half inch tall, weighs 200 pounds and is twenty-four years old."

"His best 1930 record in competition was 49 feet, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the 16-pound shot put in the Big Six Outdoor Meet; in the pole vault, 13 feet, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in tie for first in the Big Six Outdoor Meet; in the javelin throw, 191 feet, 2 inches, first in the Big Six Outdoor Meet; in the discus throw, 142 feet, 10 inches, fourth at the Drake Relays."

"Bausch never really reached his full possibilities in the shot put last



Robert Hall, University of Southern California



Lawrence H. Levy, Cornell University

year, due to the fact that he constantly was used in several other events, without concentrating on any one. Bausch uses the orthodox body rock form with tremendous speed. Last year his fingers and wrist were not used to such good advantage as they might have been."

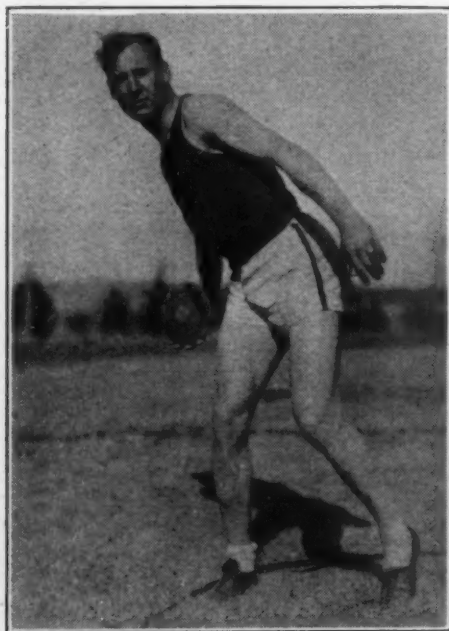
THREE of the men whose names appear on the list of discus throwers have been mentioned in the preceding write-ups of shot putters.

Of Earle Gowell, Chester A. Jenkins, track coach at the University of Maine, writes:

"Earle Gowell is a well built, rangy type of athlete, standing about six feet, one inch in height and weighing about 195 pounds. He did not have time to participate in athletics before entering college and did not take up the discus until his sophomore year. He then became very much interested in the event and spent a part of every day between December first and June first working on the event.

"His form is somewhat different from that of Eric Krenz. Instead of using a strong cross body leverage, he starts his pull a little lower and to the right, finishing with a shoulder lunge and a terrific snap. He also uses a very fast turn.

"He threw consistently better than 142 feet during his last two years, setting a new Maine Intercollegiate record of 157 feet, and two weeks later threw 159 feet, 11 inches at the I. C. A. A. A. Meet. The secret of his success lies in his willingness to follow directions, to work, and to keep on working when he appears to be in a rut."



Weert Engelmann, South Dakota State College



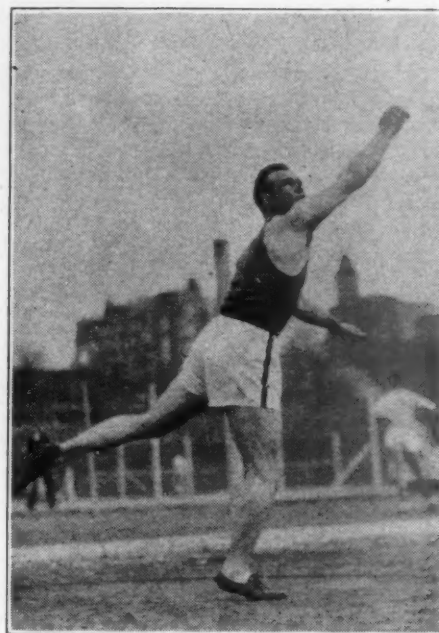
Edward Moeller, University of Oregon



Willis Ward, University of Kansas



Earle Gowell, University of Maine



Melvin Thornhill, University of Kansas

Coach Hayward writes that:

"Ed Moeller uses the crouching form going across the ring and straightening up as he makes his whip and finishes up the reverse in a reaching position. More speed is gained by the left arm being thrown backwards. In the reverse he starts off with a slow movement but finishes up with all the speed he can carry. He does not use much shoulder, but seems to get most all the speed from the forearm whip."

"Weert Engelmann, who was graduated from South Dakota State in the spring of 1930, was considered the best all-around athlete ever developed in the North Central Conference, being on the All-Conference teams in both football and basketball during each of the three years in which he competed," writes T. C. Kasper, athletic director at South Dakota State.

"In the annual North Central Conference field and track meets, Engelmann always won from twenty-five to thirty points. There is no doubt that he would rank with the country's greatest discus throwers, had he concentrated on this event. However, his ability in other events was so outstanding that it left him little time to specialize.

"Engelmann threw the discus 154 feet to win the event at the Drake Relays. In the later meets during the year he consistently threw it around this same distance, besides taking part in the high jump and broad jump, 120 and 220-yard hurdles, and the shot put."

The following information about the two representatives of the University of Kansas selected in the discus throw



Frank Conner, Yale University

for the Honor Roll comes from Mr. Potter:

"Melvin Thornhill is five feet, eleven inches tall, weighs 176 pounds and is twenty-three years old.

"His record in competition in 1930 was 155 feet, 11 inches, winning first in the Big Six Conference Outdoor Meet.

"Although Thornhill is a comparatively small man, as weight throwers go, he has a strong back and well developed shoulders and arms. Thornhill uses the hop turn instead of the gradually increasing turn. Aside from this, his form is entirely orthodox. Kansas weight throwers are given much drill in practice throwing without a reverse, as Coach Brutus Hamilton believes that this tends to give them more rear leg drive and aids in getting back into the throw.

"Willis Ward is six feet, four inches tall and weighs 202 pounds and is twenty-one years old.

"Ward uses the hop turn instead of the gradually increasing turn, but aside from this his form is entirely orthodox.

"Coach Brutus Hamilton's rather novel methods in coaching weight men will be watched with interest this year as all four of his excellent weight men of last year will be absent from competition this spring. Kansas scored twenty-two points out of a possible thirty points in the shot and discus events in the Big Six Conference Outdoor Meet and won the conference championship."

ONLY five names have been selected for the hammer throw honor list and in the records shown there is a seventeen-foot point difference between the first and last named.

Regarding Paul Vonckx, Coach Farrell writes that his form as a hammer thrower is very good. "His only fault," says his coach, "is a tendency to put too much pressure on every throw. His tremendous speed

on his turns is remarkable and he has potentially everything necessary to be a world's champion, speed, strength, weight, and form. Constant practice for the next two years will produce an Olympic champion."

Joe E. Irish, track coach and graduate manager of athletics at Colorado College, offers the following information regarding Earl "Dutch" Clark:

"Clark stands six feet, one-half inch in height, and weighs 180 pounds. He was an outstanding backfield man in football and a star basketball player in addition to his hammer throwing ability. He could run the 100 in close to 10.4 seconds.

"Clark did nothing about throwing the hammer until he entered college. As a freshman, he took up the event, and immediately showed the necessary co-ordination for a hammer thrower. It was not until his third year in college that he was able to get a distance of over 150 feet. During all this time he experimented with the various grips, and finally stuck to the single grip. A special handle was made for him, being slightly narrower than the ordinary stock handles which may be purchased. Even after this time, however, he used the double grip a great deal in practice, as it was easier on his hands.

"He mastered the triple turn, and used that exclusively in his meets last year. When taking his starting position, he placed his feet only about fifteen inches apart. For his first two turns he used the 'heel and toe,' starting his first turn after two swings around the head rather slowly, rapidly increasing in momentum so that his third turn was made on the balls of the feet, and the hammer left his hands while his legs were



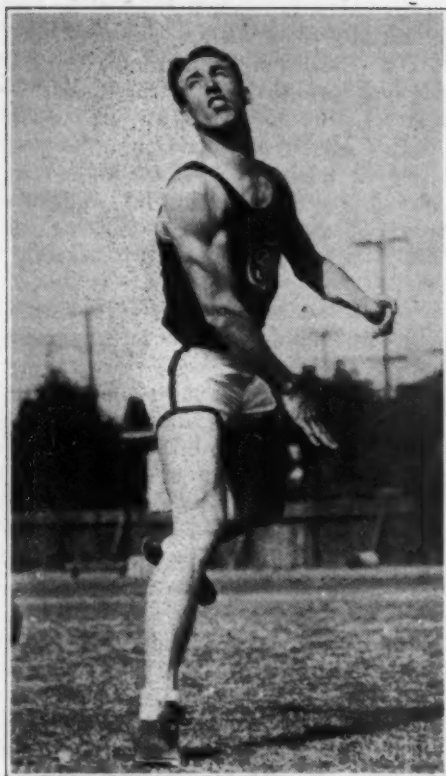
Earl H. Clark, Colorado College



Holly Campbell, University of Michigan



Paul Vonckx, Harvard University



Jesse Mortensen, University of Southern California

still crossed, but his body twisted to the front. He then completed the last turn with a follow through, catching his weight on the right foot after an almost complete turn. By use of the heel and toe method, Clark would get very many excellent throws, using only a little over half of the ring.

"During the early spring practice, he threw the hammer considerably every day, working for form, and finished up each day's practice with three or four throws for distance. After the meets started, he limited his hammer throwing to three days a week besides the day of the meet, and only two days a week would he throw for distance, and then about six throws only.

"In a dual meet with the University of Denver, he made a throw of 163 feet, 3 inches. In the conference meet he threw 160 feet."

The following words regarding Holly Campbell are especially welcome as they come direct from "Steve" Farrell who retired from active coaching last spring. JOURNAL readers will always be glad to hear from "Steve."

"Holly Campbell entered the University of Michigan in the fall of 1924. He is five feet, eleven inches in height and weighs 190 pounds. He had never competed in athletics and had never seen a hammer thrown.

"In his freshman year, with two turns he threw the 16-pound hammer 101 feet. In his sophomore year, he improved his throwing but could not stay in the circle in competition.

"In his junior year, he was fourth in the Conference and second in the National Collegiate Meet. His best throw was 153 feet. Due to eye trouble he was forced to stay out of school

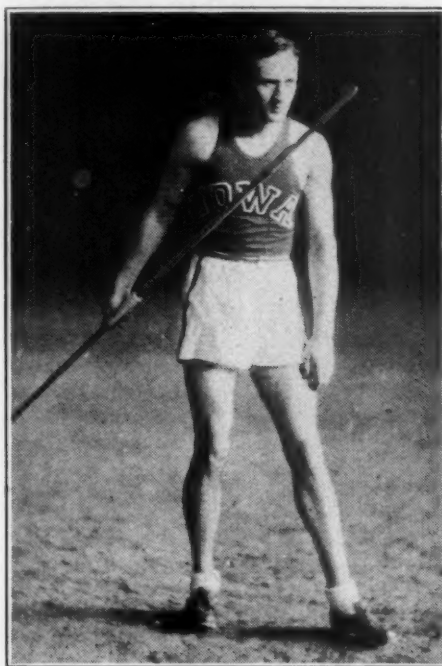
second at the I. C. A. A. A. Meet in Boston with a throw of 167 feet, 5½ inches.

"He used a one handle grip and used three turns. In making his turns he used the jump style instead of the pivot. For his training he played handball, squash ball and threw the 35-pound weight."

THE Northwest, the Southwest and the middle of the western coast, the South, the Middle-West, the Southeast and the East are all represented in the list of javelin throwers.

"Jesse Mortensen, winner of the N. C. A. A. and A. A. U. javelin throwing events in 1929, was handicapped in the 1930 season by a severe injury to his right shoulder which he received in the Southern California-Pittsburgh football game at Pasadena on New Year's Day. Despite this handicap, Jesse almost equalled the mark of 204 feet that he had made the previous season. He had never thrown the stick before entering Southern California and his success was due to his hard work in which he mastered the form and was able to get his 190 pounds behind his tosses. Mortensen was graduated last June and is now coaching at Riverside Junior College." The information above came from Alfred Wesson, Publicity Director.

Regarding M. Hammon, J. H. Stewart, track coach at Southern Methodist, writes:

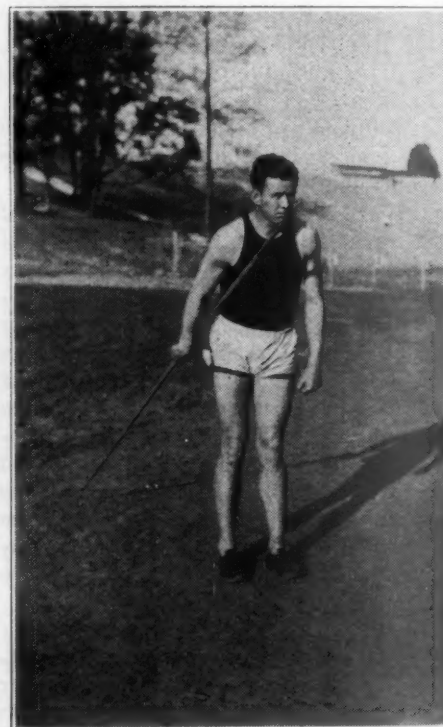


L. D. Weldon, University of Iowa



Leonard Friedman, Geneva College

for one year. On returning to school last year he improved very rapidly. He won first place at the Drake and Ohio Relays, the Conference, and the National Meets. He also won first place in all of our dual meets. He was



K. Anderson, University of Georgia

"Hammon is a large, husky type of javelin thrower. His distance is obtained with a medium amount of form and a great amount of arm snap and force. His javelin literally 'sisses' through the air with the tail of it whipping like the back of an express train. He uses an underarm carriage, a quick snapback, a hard snap throw and a good follow through.

"Hammon is a great competitor. It is seldom that he throws less than 190 feet in any kind of a meet. His best throw of the year was 202 feet, 7½ inches at the Kansas Relays, winning first place. He also won the javelin throw at the Southern Methodist University Relays and the Southwest Conference Meet. He placed sixth at the N. C. A. A. Meet with his worst throw of the year."

"Possessor of speed, co-ordination, and a mighty right arm, L. D. Weldon won four major championships in the javelin throw during his first year of competition as a University of Iowa athlete," according to Eric Wilson.

"The Intercollegiate triumphs of the 145-pounder followed a successful year as a freshman when he won the National A. A. U. junior title with a record-breaking throw of 198 feet, 4 inches.

"Weldon's best 1930 effort was 202 feet, 5 3/5 inches, made when he won the event at the Drake Relays. He also took the Western Conference title with a 184 foot, 5½ inch effort, and the Texas Relays and Iowa State Meet championships. The Iowan placed second at the Southern Methodist, Kansas, and Ohio Relays, averaging about 193 feet at these meets, and missed the 200-foot mark by a half inch in winning fourth in the National Collegiates.

"It was in August that Weldon climaxed his activities by earning a place on the United States team which defeated the British Empire in a dual meet at Chicago. His throw of 194 feet, 3½ inches ranked him fourth in the six-man team competition.

"Using the normal run and the hop-step plan, Weldon hurls the shaft with grace. So well does he control his body balance that he seldom fouls, yet takes advantage of the full power of his run.

"He is one of the most versatile athletes at Iowa, for this winter he is a regular member of the wrestling team in the 145-pound class, and he is the University champion at this weight both in boxing and wrestling. A married man, he also is working



M. Hammon, Southern Methodist University



Homer Hein, State College of Washington



James Snyder, University of Southern California

his way through the University."

Robert Park, Track Coach at Geneva College, gives the following information about Leonard Friedman:

"Leonard Friedman established a new record for the Penn Relays with a throw of 197 feet, ¼ inch. He won the Ohio Relays with a throw of 198 feet, 9 inches; the Tri-State Conference event with a throw of 201 feet, 3 inches; and placed second at Chicago in the National Collegiate Meet with 201 feet, 10½ inches.

"Strength, co-ordination, and control were his assets in the javelin event. He had co-ordination that enabled him to get leg, body and arm drive behind his throw. His control was almost perfect. There was very little wavering of the shaft in flight. One day in practice I saw him in three successive throws from the 150-foot line scrape the cross bar on the goal posts and on another throw strike the upright post itself."

Karl Schlademan, track coach at the State College of Washington, writes:

"Homer Hein is the third of three brothers famous in Washington State College athletics. His oldest brother Lloyd was on the Track Honor Roll a few seasons ago in the discus event, and the second brother, Melvin, is this year's All-American center. Homer Hein's form in the javelin throw is orthodox according to the American standard of javelin throwing. He uses the hop and reverse in the take-off and his ability to get distance is due to the fact that he is able to keep his arm behind his body weight until the last moment of delivery and still maintain his co-ordination. A study of motion pictures of various men in the Northwest Conference Meet showed that Hein easily surpassed the others in the body pull he gets in the javelin throw, due to the delayed arm swing. Hein is a sophomore with two more years of competition. We expect him to be consistent at farther than two hundred feet this year."

Regarding James Snyder, Mr. Wesson says:

"A powerful physique enabled Snyder to approach the 200-foot mark in the javelin throw. With no previous training in this event in high school, he made rapid improvement when once he began to learn the form as a sophomore. Last year he reached greater distances with each meet and was a place winner in the I. C. A. A. A. A. Although he would have another year of competition at Southern California, he will not be back on the team this season."

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A Philosophy of College Athletics

(Continued from page 6)

money that the swimming pools, playfields and intramural athletics were financed, less criticism of the commercial side of college football will be heard.

Summary. There are approximately twenty-five colleges and universities and a few high schools that are able to finance their athletic and physical education programs from gate receipts.

In the large universities, the money derived from the sale of admission tickets has for the most part not been squandered but has been used in the support of all of the intercollegiate teams, for intramural athletics, and toward building the athletic plants.

College athletics are commercial in the same sense that, since money is necessary for the carrying on of their work, the high schools, colleges, hospitals, art galleries and playgrounds are commercial. College athletics, however, with very few exceptions are not conducted for mercenary reasons. Rather, they are highly philanthropic.

Intercollegiate Athletics —Play, Work or Drudgery?

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, when many criticisms were made against college athletics, especially football, the criticism that participation in intercollegiate athletics was in the nature of drudgery and not play was seldom if ever heard. Recently, when the size of the crowds and the popular interest in football to some seems appalling, it has been suggested that the players are being used to glorify the coaches, to make money for their institutions and to advertise the colleges. When it has been suggested that the players need not take part in football if they do not wish to do so, the answer invariably is that they are forced by public opinion to play against their will. A few distinguished athletes have been quoted in the press as complaining that their football experience was not a pleasant one because the practice and the games were hard work. Dr. Pritchett and Dr. Savage in the Carnegie Report on athletics conclude that the athletes find that football is work and not play. An attempt will be made in this article to consider the attitudes of the players toward football.

Any pianist who has succeeded in his or her art or profession has found that it was necessary to practice from five to seven hours daily on the instru-

ment. Undoubtedly, every great pianist has at some time or other complained about the drudgery entailed in the mastery of the technique of piano playing. Every great artist whose pictures are hung in the art galleries has at times been forced to hold himself to the task of expressing his thought and feelings with the brush when it would have been far easier to have forsaken the easel and canvas for other pleasures. The scientist who discovers new truths in his laboratory does not work only when he feels like working, or lay aside his task when the work becomes irksome. Many of the finest poems have been written by poets who found their work laborious and who many times punished themselves by going on with their self-imposed labor.

In the same way, every athlete who has ever won athletic honors has at times had to practice when he would have preferred to sleep in his room. He has had to play in a game, no doubt, when he was not feeling fit, and, consequently, if it had been possible he would have postponed the game to such a time that he did not have a bruised leg or a headache. When a college boy has been graduated, however, if he is a surgeon he will find that the needs of his patients will govern the time of his operations frequently, and he will not always be able to suit his own conveniences and pleasures. If he is a business man, the exigencies of business will govern his hours and work, and he will not be permitted to work only when he chooses to work. In war the officers and men cannot elect when to attack or rest. If troop movements are necessary, the men must march whether or not they are tired and indisposed. Life is not always play. Why then should we expect to eliminate all work from athletics? The answer is that we should not if we think of athletics as training for life.

There is a certain amount of pleasure to be derived from doing a thing well. A professional man at the end of a day in which he has accomplished results in his work undoubtedly goes home with more of a sense of satisfaction than is possible on the days when, because of interruptions, he has not done good work. A speaker who has worked hard in preparing his address and who consequently holds the attention of his audience is more apt to be pleased at the end of his address than would be the case if he had attempted to speak without preparation or without having done every-



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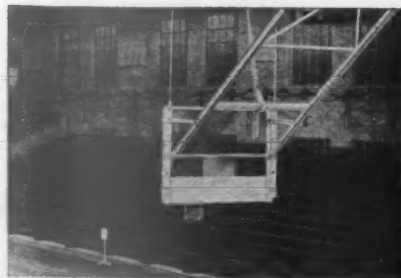
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thing possible to enable him to do his best. A football official knows when he has worked a good game, and when he has done well he will leave the field with a glow of satisfaction. If on the other hand he has made a wrong ruling through ignorance of some approved interpretation he will leave the game with a determination to study the rules before working the next game.

A football player who misses a tackle by inches, thus losing the game, is sure to feel badly the night of the game, and the chances are that he will thereafter train more carefully and work harder so that, when the next opportunity is presented for him to do the necessary thing, he will not fail. Failure to carry out his assignments makes him unhappy, but the night after he has played a good game he is sure to be more or less pleased because he knows that he has done well.

A false philosophy of play is being advanced by some these days. It is suggested that our young athletes should not take their athletics seriously; that they should not care if, through their own fault, they do badly and consequently lose the game or contest; that they should stop running as soon as the race becomes hard and that they should not continue in the game when the going is tough. This is a soft civilization of which we are a part. "Everywhere" as Dean Inge suggests "we find the demand to make life easy, safe and foolproof." There is at present more danger that our young men will become soft and weak and flabby than there is that they will undergo too many hardships in athletics, or that they will punish themselves unduly in their competing or in preparation for their competition.

If a coach conducts his football practice in such a way that the men consider the work as drudgery, he defeats his own ends. The wise coaches have learned that it is possible to carry the learning of the technique of football playing too far. The team that starts a game full of energy with the men eager to play, each man fit mentally and physically, even though not perfect in the mastery of the fundamentals and technique, is more apt to win, other things being equal, than the team that has spent too much time in practicing blocking and tackling and in running signals. Some coaches have obtained but poor results from spring football practice because they have taken all of the play out of the game. A certain coach last spring complained that only a few men came out for spring football and that those who did come out did not get much out of their work. This man, how-



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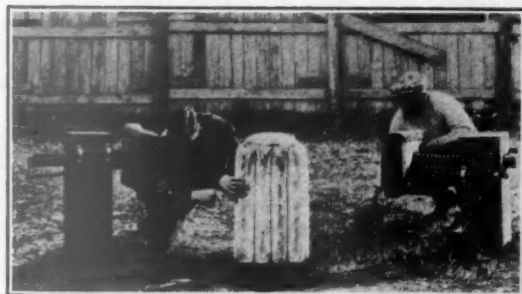
Sixth, Develops a low charge, as machine is low and player must learn to execute his actions in a low position.

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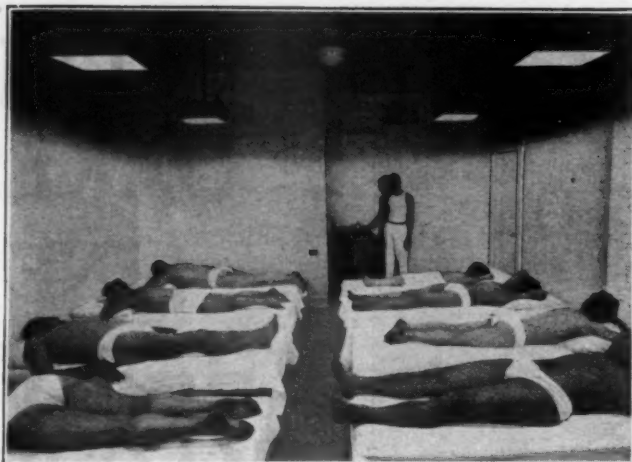
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ever, tried to force men to come out for practice when they did not want to play football in the off season. Those who did come out were given the hardest kind of gruelling work. No wonder spring practice at this university was a failure!

One of the oldest coaches in the game, however, did not send out any letters to the football candidates urging them to come out for spring practice. He did not insist that any boy should report and those who did ask for suits were allowed to come out when they wished to and they were permitted to leave the field whenever they so desired. Instead of giving the men a hard and punishing course of training, he taught each one how to catch punts, how to kick off, how to pass and catch passes and the like. The result was that he had the largest number of men out for spring practice in the history of the school. Spring practice in that university was a success. While it may be true, and undoubtedly it is true that football training as respects the mastery of technique has been carried to absurd lengths in some places, this is a matter that will cure itself. It will not be cured by legislation. The young men who constitute the athletic life of the nation will effect what cures are necessary without the assistance of the educational philosophers who have never played the game.

Lest some one may conclude that all of our coaches do not understand the young men with whom they are dealing and consequently drive them like slaves to their work, the results of a study made by W. A. Alexander of Georgia Tech is here referred to. Mr. Alexander noted that Dr. Pritchett and Dr. Savage had stated that, "The indulgence of the play instinct is rarely possible in modern intercollegiate athletics," and consequently he asked several hundred football men who played in collegiate games in 1929 the following questions: 1. Do you really have a good time at football practice? 2. Do you prefer scrimmage to signal drill? 3. Would you like to quit football if no one would criticize your courage or loyalty?

Three hundred ninety-three stated that they liked scrimmage better than signal drill. Twenty-three said they liked signal drill better than scrimmage. Since scrimmage consists of playing the game, the young men of today evidently prefer scrimmage to signal drill, which is much safer. Three hundred fifty-one reported that they enjoyed the football practices against seventy-one who did not enjoy the preparation for the games. Four

To a certain gentleman who once remarked:

"Tempus fugit"



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hundred two stated that they would not like to quit football, and twenty-three said they would not play if they thought that they would not be criticized if they quit.

In conclusion, character is not developed by doing anything in a haphazard manner. While it is not desirable that a boy neglect everything else for football or other sports, and while it is not wise for him to continue intensive athletic training into his graduate life, yet it is well to teach him to do the best he can in his work or play.

Pleasure is to be obtained by doing any task well rather than by doing it after the manner of a dilettante. It is not wrong for a normal boy to desire to win.

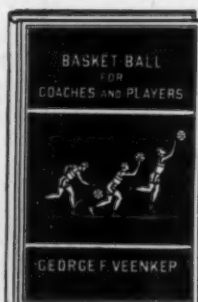
The majority of college football men enjoy practicing and playing football today under our present systems of coaching.

Amateur Distinctions

AMATEURISM is as difficult of definition as liberty, democracy, education, nature or love. If any group of ten persons were independently to attempt to define these terms with amateur included, the result would probably be ten different definitions of each term. Nevertheless, most men who have thought about athletics are disposed to agree that there is, or should be, some differentiation between amateurism and professionalism. Not many would agree as to where the differential line should be drawn.

For want of a better definition, we have more or less commonly agreed that an amateur athlete is one who has not used his athletic skill or knowledge for gain; one to whom athletics are an avocation and not a vocation. Many wider meanings and interpretations may be read into this definition. Perhaps it would be well if the letter of the rule were forgotten and the spirit of amateurism were stressed. It is not the purpose of this discussion to treat the subject from a legalistic viewpoint. There are, however, certain aspects of the matter that cannot be ignored where the philosophy of college athletics is concerned.

As has been previously pointed out, our ideas of and our attitudes toward amateur athletics have been partly shaped by past and present professional athletics. Many of the sports writers who cover professional sports for the larger part of the year quite naturally come to look upon amateur athletics through the eyes of the professional sports promoters. Their



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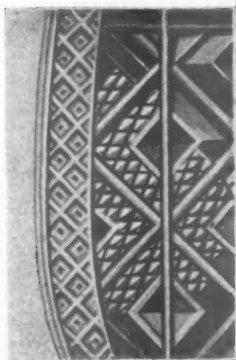
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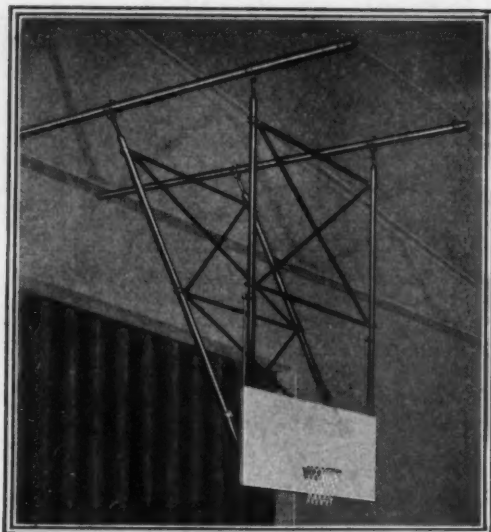
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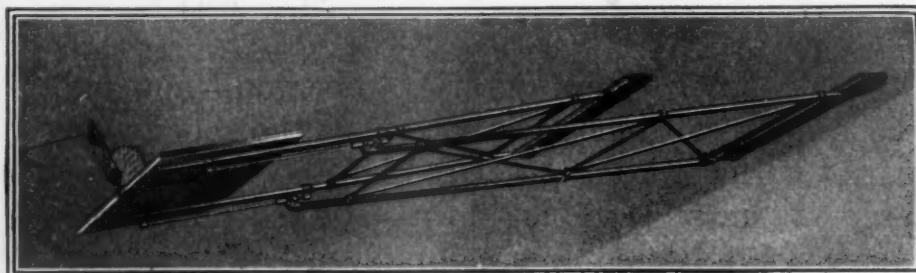
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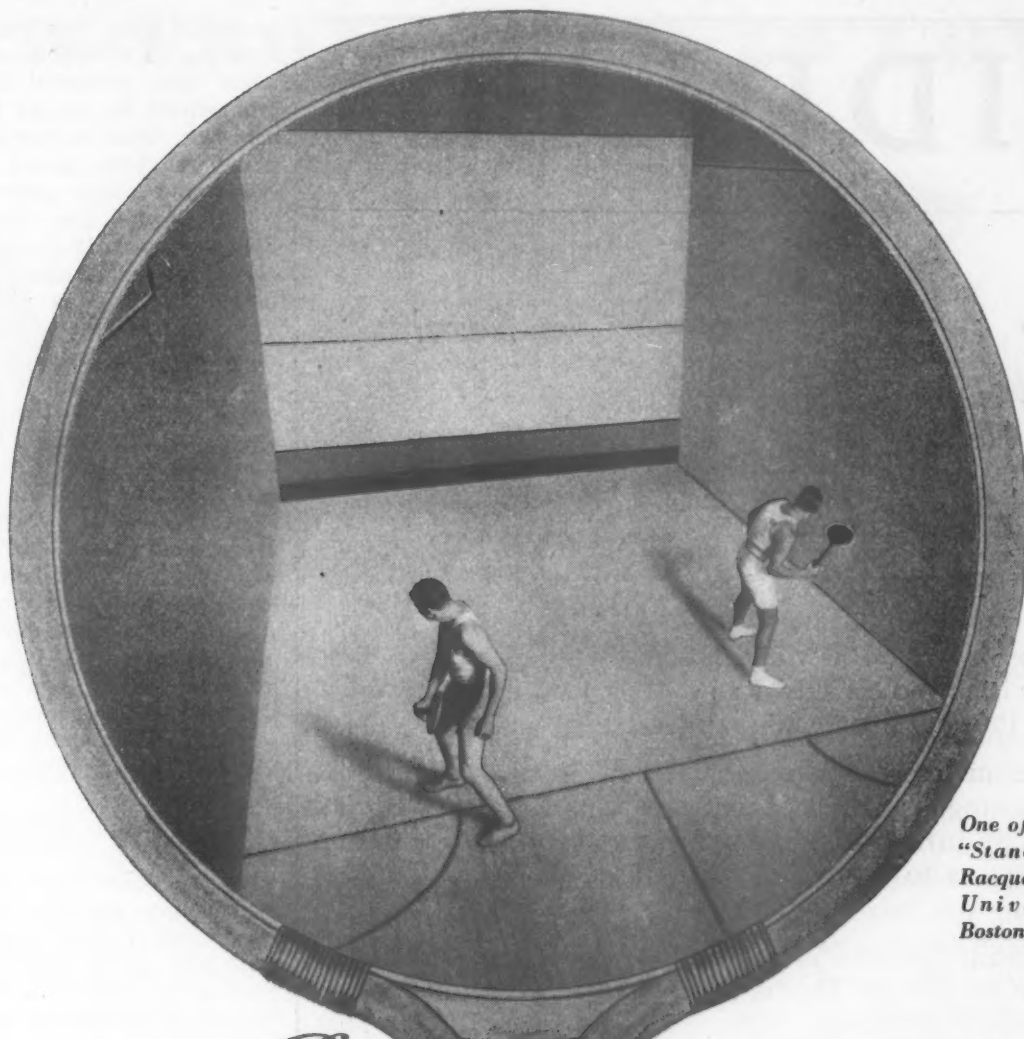
comments on college athletics consequently reflect the results of their training and experience, and, as a result, many who read the sports pages, accepting the viewpoint of the sports writers, have a professional sports attitude toward amateur athletics.

Then there are those who have been led to believe that an amateur is one who has never been forced to work with his hands. Consequently, an attempt to distinguish between the amateur and the professional, they infer, results in setting up social and class distinctions. These men call attention to some of the British amateur rules and note that the amateur players in our open golf championships are given the title of Mr., while the professionals are announced as Tommy Armour, Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen and the like. In college athletics, however, no social differentiations are to be found. The majority of college athletes are poor boys, the sons of parents who are in poor or moderate circumstances.

Others, realizing that some professional athletes are masquerading as amateurs, propose that if all classifications were done away with there would be no hypocrisy and our athletes would not be tempted to lie about their amateur standing. We might as logically suggest that the present income tax be abolished because under the present law a great many men lie about their annual income.

Further, there are some who do not see the difference between playing in a band or orchestra and playing professional baseball. If inter-collegiate band contests were on the same competitive basis as are inter-collegiate athletics, then, surely, rules governing the competitions would be necessary, and the chances are that those who had had years of professional training and experience would not be permitted to compete against the young men who had not had the same professional background. After all, one of the main reasons for an amateur rule, so far as college athletics are concerned, is that of making it possible for those who engage in athletics as an avocation to do so with others of similar tastes and training, and of insisting that those who have made a business of athletics be forced to compete against others who have used their athletics as a vocation.

Of course, it is possible to point out many inconsistencies in such an understanding of the meaning of amateurism. Those who are disposed to ridicule the amateur ideal call attention to the fact that under this inter-



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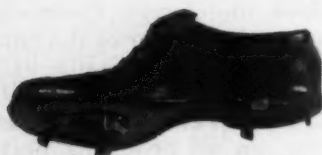


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pretation a boy who has had but little training in athletics but who has at some time competed for a nominal sum would be barred from amateur athletics, while a boy who has competed in three sports for six high school and college years would be eligible. Border line cases in law are difficult cases. If a man robs a bank, everyone would agree that he should be punished for a violation of our laws against thievery. If the same man, however, stole a book from a library, his conviction would be more or less difficult. If Gene Tunney were to enroll in a university, not many would think that it would be quite fair to allow him to compete as a member of the university boxing team against boys from another institution who have had far less training and experience. College conferences, as a rule, do not permanently disbar from intercollegiate athletics the boy who has nominally committed a technical violation of the amateur rule. Such a boy is considered as having violated the rule, but nevertheless he is usually reinstated.

Carrying this illustration further, the professional at the country club when inter-club golf tournaments are held is not matched against one of the competing club members, not because the golf professional is considered as an undesirable citizen but because it is assumed that, since he has made a business of golf, he would have a playing advantage over the lawyer, doctor or business man who has given presumably less time to golf than has the professional. This principle will not always hold good, as witness the case of the Atlanta lawyer, Bobby Jones, who defeated the best American professionals at Interlaken in 1930. However, neither laws nor rules are made to fit individual cases, and, from the standpoint of the majority of athletes, it is only fair that the man who has not made a business of athletics should not be asked to compete against the man who has had professional training and experience.

The objection to this conclusion, some suggest, is that our college boys of today are given such intensive training that they are professionals to all intents and purposes. The fact remains, however, that these college athletes are required to carry the full scholastic load and to do their academic work in a creditable manner, and, further, they are hedged in by all manner of restrictions as to the number of years they may play, the number of games in which they are allowed to participate and the length of the season. It is necessary that

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some group decide what limitations are to be made respecting the kind and character of training and competition for the athletes. It is usually the conference group that performs this function.

Looking at this matter from another angle, there is the boys' welfare to be considered. The old argument that a boy should be allowed to earn money which will enable him to go to college by playing professional baseball in the summer time is not much of an argument, because very few boys can earn much money by playing professional baseball in the bush leagues. As a rule, the unorganized professional ball clubs do not play more than from three to six weeks. If the club draws a good crowd at the Fourth of July game it may continue until the first of August. The majority of the clubs, however, fail before the season is far advanced, and, frequently, the college boys who have been playing on these clubs are not fortunate enough to collect all of the money that is due them. The college man who is working his way through college will probably have more money by the opening of the fall semester if he secures steady employment throughout the summer than he will have if he hires out to play unorganized professional baseball.

Since the boy who plays professional baseball all summer is, generally speaking, a better athlete when college opens in the fall than is the boy who works on the farm, sells bonds or does the hundred and one things that college boys do in the summer, if there were no amateur rules most of the college athletes would be farmed out each summer to the professional sports promoters. Most fathers undoubtedly would prefer to have their sons working at some steady business in the summer time to having them play baseball two hours a day and loafing the balance of their time. A well-known coach is in favor of the rule against summer baseball for his athletes because he found that one summer a number of his boys played on a town team in a Middle Western state and that the townspeople, noting that the boys spent most of their time loafing in the court house park and in the pool halls, were disposed to criticize the university with which the boys were connected.

The college athlete, with very few exceptions, who has been trained by his college to enter a profession or business with hopes of success, can not afford to spend five or ten years after graduation playing professional baseball or football. Business and all of the professions are jealous mis-

tresses, and the boy who takes four months off each year to play professional football or six months for professional baseball will, when he comes to devote all of his time to his chosen profession or vocation, find that his fellows with whom he graduated have far outdistanced him. It is not the function of the college to turn out men for professional athletic careers. The majority of college athletes who go in for professional athletics upon graduation in a very short time turn their attention to pursuits that will bring them more satisfaction and more money than they can hope to get from a life lived as a professional athlete. It is true that some of our best known professional athletes are men of fine character, but some of these men have suggested that were they given a chance to live their lives over they would strive to win success along other lines.

We have been considering the amateur question so far from the standpoint of the players. A consideration of the effect of professionalism on the game is next in order.

In recent months, some have proposed that, since college athletics (at least in certain institutions) have been conducted at a profit, the athletes should be paid salaries for playing. Certainly, if athletes are to be paid, the transaction should be one of record and it should be carried on openly and honestly. No self-respecting institution can justify a procedure that is carried on clandestinely and in which the boys are made parties to the deceit. Those who make this suggestion certainly have not thought the matter through to its logical conclusion. If in the Big Ten Conference the football men were paid at the rate of one hundred dollars per week (a fair payment as judged by the professional football salary scales) and if the men who engage in the other intercollegiate sports were paid for the season of competition at the rate of fifty dollars per week, the cost to the Conference universities would approximate \$1,257,000 per annum. Staggering as this sum may be, these ten universities would be able to pay these salaries and still have some money left over each year from the receipts taken in at the various games.

There are some twenty-five colleges and universities that could pay such salaries and still carry on their athletic programs. Since the other 975 colleges, however, wind up their college year annually with an athletic deficit, it is reasonable to suggest that ultimately these institutions would not be able to meet the financial competi-

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tive standard set by the larger universities, and so, sooner or later, they would be forced to abandon their athletic programs. If this situation came about, we would then have the same situation that endures in professional baseball today—the big leagues are prospering, the minor leagues are hoping that night baseball will save them from bankruptcy and unorganized professional baseball is finding itself a highly unprofitable business.

There is something about amateur athletics that appeals to the American people. An amateur boxing tournament in Chicago in the winter of 1930 attracted a larger crowd than ever attended a professional bout in the same building (the Chicago Stadium). Many of the 1930 football crowds on the same day that the world's series baseball games were played were larger than the crowds that saw this baseball classic. True, the Philadelphia and St. Louis stands were well-filled, but at some of the world's series games there have been empty seats. A heavyweight prize fight given the proper ballyhoo will attract an enormous crowd once a year, but at least fifty football games each fall will be played before an average of fifty thousand spectators.

Summary. If we had no amateur rules, our sports would lose many of their most attractive features, and the American people would find them uninteresting.

Further, college athletics, as at present conducted, may be justified on educational grounds. They could not be justified if they were conducted for and by professional athletes for the sole purpose of earning money. Professional athletics are conducted solely for the purpose of making money for the promoters and club owners.

Even if amateurism is not susceptible of a definition that will meet with the approval of all persons, amateur athletics under present interpretation and administration are making satisfactory progress.

Professional and Amateur Athletics

THERE have always been professional sports in this country. In the early days, shooting contests with the rifle for money prizes were common occurrences. Horse racing, while not to be classed as an athletic event, was a popular professional sport from the earliest times, especially in the country districts. Forty years ago, town hose teams competed in firemen's tournaments for cash prizes. While

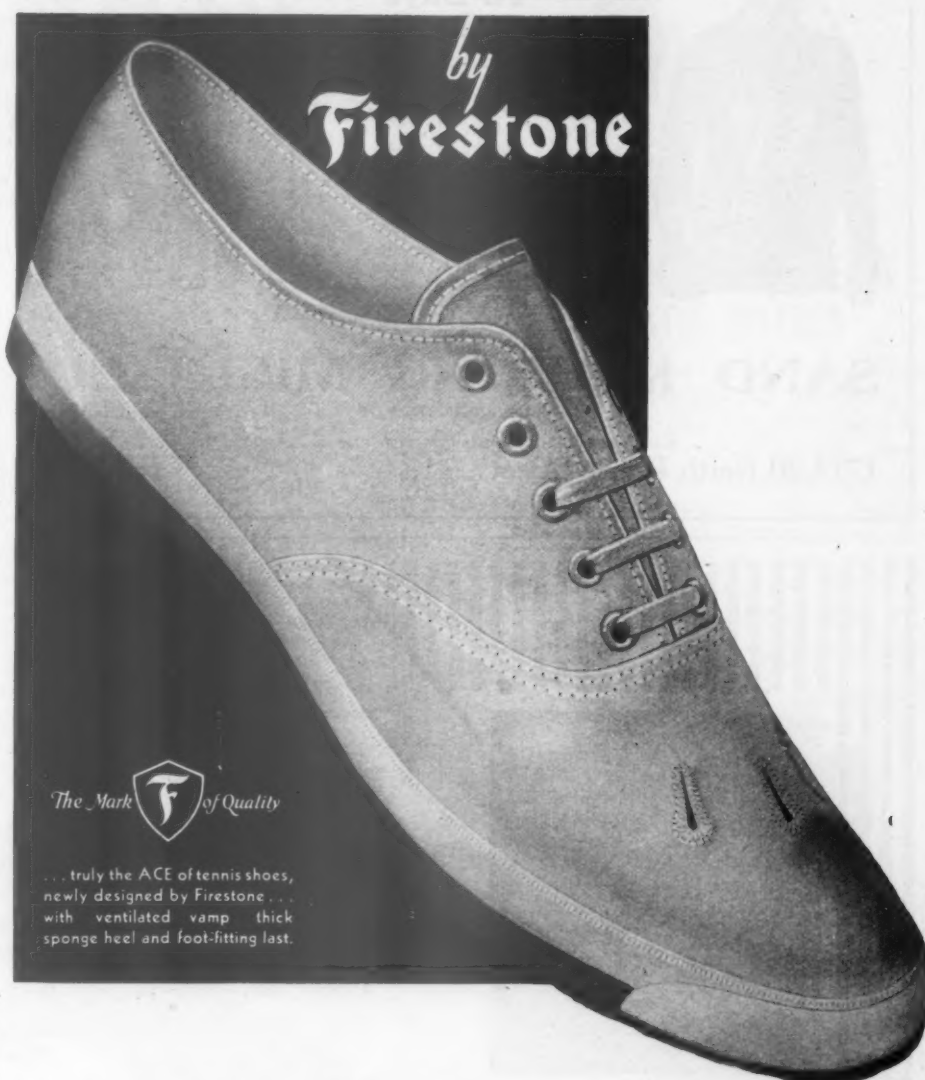
the teams were supposed to be made up of local men who were members of the volunteer fire departments, yet professional sprinters oftentimes found it advantageous to locate in the towns where interest in hose racing was keen, and, in the modern sense of the word, the hose teams that competed in the state tournaments were at least semi-professional in character.

The Caledonian games flourished in the '90's. In these games the men competed for cash prizes and some of the best known athletes found such competition fairly remunerative. At about the same time professional foot racing was at its height. Many of the towns and cities boasted of the prowess of some phenomenal sprinter, and match races at which considerable sums of money changed hands were frequently held. Professional baseball almost from the beginning of the game caught the fancy of the American people and there is hardly a city, town or hamlet in these United States that at some time or other has not sponsored or promoted a professional ball club of some sort.

At the time when professional athletics were in their heyday, school and college athletics were gradually coming into their own. The A. A. U. and other amateur organizations were then quite a factor in the athletic life of the nation. In those days the athletic clubs had considerable athletic prestige. The idea generally prevailed, however, that the professional athletes and professional teams provided better entertainment than that which could be presented by amateur performers. Some newspapers suggest that since the professionals illustrated the highest art in athletic technique and excellence, and since the amateurs, as the name implied, represented mediocre performance, the public naturally supported the professional games.

The athletic equipment in the schools and colleges in those days was inadequate. In the small towns, the high school games were played in an open pasture or lot, and the field that was used by professional teams was often rented on the occasion of games. In the larger cities, the professional ball parks were rented and the school and college games played in these. For indoor athletics, especially track, the college men competed in A. A. U. meets which were held in such buildings as the First Regiment Armory in Chicago, Convention Hall in Kansas City, and Madison Square Garden in New York. Only a few of the colleges and universities at that time had suit-

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able indoor running tracks, and the coaches and athletes welcomed an opportunity to accept the invitations extended to them by the promoters of these various meets. The expenses of the college athletes competing in these A. A. U. meets were usually guaranteed by the promoters, because the connection with the universities represented by the various athletes improved the class and social rating of the games. School and college athletes, however, in those days received but meager publicity in the newspapers, and college athletics as judged by present day conditions had a comparatively small following.

In 1904, Angelo Mosso published in Paris a work in which he commented on American college sports and suggested, "Athletics is a disease which carries its own remedy since if a sport becomes purely professional the amateurs abandon it and turn to new games." This gentleman twenty-five years ago advanced a thought the truth of which is now becoming recognized in this country, and those who have been interested in knowing why certain sports have developed very rapidly while other sports have suffered and declined have come to understand that if a sport becomes highly professionalized, as Mosso suggested, the amateurs will turn from it and play other games.

Boxing is primarily a professional sport in the United States. During the World War, boxing was taught in the military camps as an adjunct of military training. Thus, the War and Navy departments placed their stamp of approval on boxing and recognized the inherent values in this sport in the making of fighting men. Even with the impetus given boxing by the departments of the United States Government and although approximately four million men were taught boxing by the finest experts in this country, yet boxing as an amateur sport has failed to show signs of progress. Even the amateur boxing generally conducted in the larger cities under the auspices of the A. A. U. is recognized as semi-professional in character. Boxing has been professionalized to such a degree that it has ceased to be an amateur sport. Perhaps ultimately those who have gained control of boxing in the different sections of the United States will make so many mistakes in management that professional boxing will suffer such a decline that there will be an opportunity for amateur boxing to be revived.

(To be continued in April)



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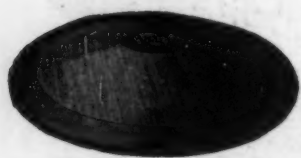


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